




The Health of Norwich



1968



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CITY AND COUNTY OF NORWICH

Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1968

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Health Committee

(As at 31st December, 1968)

Lord Mayor:

COUNCILLOR E. A. GAMBLING, J.P.

Chairman:

COUNCILLOR L. G. RICHARDS

Vice-Chairman:

COUNCILLOR R. C. FROSTICK

Members:

<i>Alderman</i> MRS. R. E. HARDY, J.P.	<i>Councillor</i> E. PRITCHARD
<i>Councillor</i> F. G. ASHWORTH	„ G. ROADLEY-SIMKIN
„ W. KNIGHT	

Co-opted Members:

MR. P. JOHNSON, L.D.S., R.C.S.	{ <i>Representative of the Norwich Executive Council</i>
DR. T. D. F. MONEY	{ <i>Representatives of the Norwich Local Medical Committee</i>
DR. A. S. WOOLSTONE	

STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(As at 31st December, 1968)

Medical and Dental Staff:

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer
J. R. MURDOCK, (Mod.), B.A., M.D., D.P.H., D.C.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer
D. B. HILL, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health with Special Responsibility for Maternity and Child Welfare
(1st January to 31st October, 1968)

CICELY R. HAINES, M.B., Ch.B., D.Obst.R.C.O.G.
(1st January to 24th May, 1968)

Senior Medical Officer (Maternity and Child Welfare Section)
(from 1st November, 1968)

(Vacant)

Assistant Medical Officer of Health with Special Responsibility for School Health
(1st January to 31st October, 1968)

Senior Medical Officer (School Health Section)
(from 1st November, 1968)

STEPHANIE A. LAING, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.(Lond.), D.P.H., D.C.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers
MARGARET L. E. CHASTENEY, B.Sc., M.R.C.S.(Lond.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.),
D.Obst. R.C.O.G.(Lond.)
R. M. BADMINTON, M.B., Ch.B.(B'ham.), D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G., D.A.

Principal School Dental Officer
A. E. SUMMERS, L.D.S. (Glasgow)
(to 10th June, 1968)

School Dental Officers
A. M. WILSON, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Edin.)
J. M. MITCHELL, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Edin.)
R. A. FELLA, B.D.S.(Glasgow)
MRS. M. E. CROOK, B.D.S.(St. Andrews)
(to 30th April, 1968)
(3 vacancies)

6 Dental Surgery Assistants (1 vacancy)

Chest Physician (in conjunction with Regional Hospital Board)
P. H. SUTTON, B.Sc.(Lond.), M.D., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S.(Eng.),
M.R.C.P.(Lond.)

Nursing and Allied Staffs:

Health Education Organiser:
MISS J. EVA, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Diploma in Social Studies (Dist.) (Lond.)
Assistant Health Education Organiser

Superintendent Nursing Officer
MISS B. D. BOXER, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D., H.V., Queen's Nurse

Deputy Superintendent Nursing Officer
MISS J. HORN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
(from 1st July, 1968)

17 Combined Health Visitors and School Nurses
(3 whole-time, 1 part-time vacancy)

2 Tuberculosis Health Visitors (1 part-time vacancy)

6 Health Visitors Assistants

15 Domiciliary Midwives (including 1 Senior Nurse)
(2 vacancies)

District Nursing Superintendent
MISS H. M. H. LONGHURST, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Queen's Nurse
(to 24th March, 1968)

16 District Nurses (including 1 Senior Nurse)

2 Bathing Attendants (equivalent)

School Health Assistant

Home Help Organiser:
MISS M. L. HOLDWAY
Assistant Home Help Organiser
Home Helps—the equivalent of 100 whole-time
(14 vacancies)
Chiropody Service
Chief Chiropodist:
E. C. COMBER, L.Ch., H.Ch.D.
Chiropodists (part-time) equivalent of 2·4 whole-time
Foot Hygiene Attendants Part-time
Equivalent to 3·1 Whole-time
2 Home Advisers
Speech Therapists
1 Whole-time (vacant) 1 Part-time
Part-time Physiotherapist
Public Analyst
ERIC C. WOOD, Ph.D., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C. (*Part-time*)

Mental Health Staff:

Mental Welfare Officers
J. E. BRADSHAW, D.M.A. (Senior)
(to 7th July, 1968)
F. J. POND (Senior)
(from 20th November, 1968)
3 Whole-time
(1 Vacancy)
Adult Training Centre
1 Supervisor, 1 Deputy Supervisor, 5 Assistants, (2 Male, 3 Female)
Junior Training Centre
1 Supervisor, 2 Assistants Supervisors (1 vacancy)
4 Nursery Class Attendants (*Part-time*)

Ambulance Staff:

2 Section Leaders, 28 Driver/Attendants, 1 Motor Mechanic,
1 Apprentice Mechanic (vacancy)

Public Health Inspectorate:

Chief Public Health Inspector:
J. H. SMELLIE, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:
C. D. DARLEY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
10 Inspectors
(including 1 Senior Public Health Inspector (Food Hygiene) and
1 Senior Public Health Inspector (Smoke Control))
4 Trainee Public Health Inspectors
3 Authorised Meat Inspectors (1 vacancy)
1 Cleansing Inspector, 2 Cleansing Assistants

Administrative Staff:

Senior Administrative Assistant:
K. CAMPLING, D.M.A., A.R.S.H.

Administrative Assistant:
A. D. HOLDER, D.M.A.

28 Clerks

7 Shorthand-Typists

Weights and Measures Staff:

Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures
E. E. SCOTT, M.I.W.M.A.

Deputy Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures
G. H. PERKS, M.I.W.M.A.

1 Inspector, 2 Trainees, 1 Clerk, 1 Clerk/Typist

INTRODUCTION

I have pleasure in presenting the statutory Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the City of Norwich for the year 1968, being the 77th such Annual Report.

Population

Last year I noted that the population had increased slightly and that this was indeed a reverse of the trend which has persisted for some years. The reversal of the trend has persisted, the population being 118,940 against 118,610, but part of this increase may be ascribed to a slight increase in boundary.

Births

There has been no great change in the number of live births, the figure being 1,878 compared with 1,822 for the previous year.

The adjusted live birth rate of 16.62 compares with the England and Wales figure of 16.9.

I have from time to time had occasion to comment on the percentage of live births which were registered as illegitimate in proportion to the births as a whole. The figure for this year is 10.92, or nearly 11 per cent. The national figure is 8.4 for 1967 (the latest figure available). Norwich figures have for many years now tended to be higher than the national average, but it must be remembered that some of the births are to couples whom I choose to call "wedded but not churched", or which the sociologists correctly call "stable unions". Exactly how many is something which we do not know, but a study is in progress to find the answer to this question. It may be, for all I know, that there is a higher proportion of such unions in Norwich than in some other parts of the country. I sincerely hope that a large proportion of these "illegitimate" births do in fact belong to this category, otherwise a figure of over 10 per cent scarcely reflects a high standard of ethical conduct between the sexes.

Infant Deaths

The infant mortality rate which is always regarded as a useful index of the health of the community, was 16.51 per thousand live births this year. This compares with the England and Wales figure of 18.3 and is lower than last year, which was 17.56. However, the figure does not permit of any grounds for complacency as I mentioned last year. The latest figures (1966) for the Netherlands and Sweden are 14.7 and 12.6 respectively. The infant mortality rate of illegitimate babies was 24.39 which compares with a figure of 15.54 for legitimate only. This difference of 8.8 is interesting; one would have thought that being roughly 50 per cent above the figure for legitimate births it could not arise by chance. However, the total number of infant deaths is gratifyingly small, being only 31, and the difference is not statistically significant. (i)

Deaths

These numbered 1,528 for the year, which compares with 1,375 for the preceding year. However, the average number of deaths over the 10-year period 1958-1967 was 1,448 and the difference between that and the total number of deaths for 1968 was not found to be statistically significant. (ii)

Accidental Deaths

A total of 38 accidental deaths was recorded during the year. This is slightly lower than for the immediate past years, but the difference is not very great. The number of those who died as a result of road accidents (included in the total of accidental deaths) was 15, which compares with 19 for 1967, 22 for 1966, 17 for 1965 and 14 for 1964.

Cancer Death Rates

The rate for all forms was 2.62 which compares with 2.31 per thousand of the population for the preceding year. The England and Wales rate last year was 2.32.

Deaths from Infectious Diseases

Excluding tuberculosis there were 18 deaths from infectious diseases last year, which compares with a figure of 8 for the preceding year. The rates are 0.15 per thousand of the population in 1968, and 0.07 for 1967. The difference is not statistically significant.

Cremation

Last year, of the deaths that occurred in Norwich, a total of 1,145 bodies were cremated. This represents 52.5 per cent and compares with a figure of 998 for the preceding year. The upward trend in cremation, therefore, continues. So far as the Norwich City Crematorium is concerned, the numbers were 602, which compare with 477 in the preceding year.

- (i) Formulae used to compare the rates was—

$$\text{Standard Error} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{m_1^2}{d_1} + \frac{m_2^2}{d_2}\right)}$$

Where m_1 and m_2 are the rates and d_1 and d_2 are the number of deaths respectively. Standard Error = 11.32.

The difference is not significant (8.85) as it does not exceed two and a half times the Standard Error (28.3).

- (ii) Mean of Deaths 1958 to 1967 = 1,448
Deaths in 1968 (1,528)—mean of deaths = 80

$$\text{Standard Error} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{p \times q}{n}\right)} = 38.84$$

Where 'p' is the number of deaths in Norwich, 'n' is the population.

The increase in the number of deaths in 1968 over the mean is less than two and a half times the standard error (97.1) and therefore not significant.

Climatology

The figures on page 22 show that the year under review was indeed a very poor one for sunshine, there being only 1,061 hours of sunshine recorded, compared with nearly 1,500 in 1967 and a 40-year mean of virtually the same. In fact, Mr. A. C. Owers, the Director of the Norfolk Agricultural Station, to whom I am indebted for these figures, comments that the 1968 sunshine was the lowest since their records began in 1925. 1968 was also a wet year, there being a total of 30.62 inches of rainfall recorded. This compares with 22.3 for the preceding year, or a 40-year mean of 24.78, i.e. roughly 25 per cent up on the 40-year mean.

Employment

Through the courtesy of Mr. Simpson in his capacity as Area Manager of the Department of Employment and Productivity, I quote the figures for the number of unemployed in the Norwich Employment Exchange administrative area for 1968. It will be appreciated that this area covers slightly more than the City of Norwich. Mr. Simpson's comments (page 20) are of interest. The figures of 1,952 for mid-January and 1,618 for mid-December are compared below with the figures for the preceding five years.

			Mid-January	Mid-December
1963	..	..	3,381	1,846
1964	..	..	2,001	1,417
1965	..	..	1,531	1,224
1966	..	..	1,323	1,731
1967	..	..	1,904	1,899
1968	..	..	1,952	1,618

Adult Training Centre

This Centre had yet another successful year. Despite a tendency for people to find it somewhat more difficult to obtain employment. We were successful in placing 7 persons from the Centre during the year. There will always remain, however, a large number who will never be fit for employment in industry. A small proportion of these are capable of making a reasonable contribution towards a week's wage and with this thought in mind steps were taken to try and set up a sheltered workshop in association with, but separate from, the Adult Training Centre. However, the most strenuous efforts on the part of the Corporation availed nought as unfortunately the Ministry of Labour could not agree the scheme. What we had in mind was of course the setting up of a sheltered workshop similar to that providing facilities enjoyed by physically handicapped. In this way the individual earned a reasonable weekly wage and the deficit as it were between his output and his wage was within limits made up by the Ministry of Labour.

So far as the products and work undertaken at the Adult Training Centre are concerned it is interesting to note that fencing remains still the major product accounting for some 25 per cent in terms of money of the total output. The next largest item is assembly work for an electrical firm accounting for about one-sixth. Other important items are firewood. This, of course, is a traditional product of training centres and we have made it for very many years, getting our timber from demolition works carried out by the City Engineer. Some time ago, however, we launched a new product, wrapped in cellophane, in the shape of new wood specifically acquired for the purpose. Although this costs more than the traditional product it is interesting that we have an unsatisfied market for it. Apparently the housewife is prepared to pay appreciably more for the privilege of getting clean wood wrapped in cellophane with which to light the fire! Other important products include seed and plant trays, concrete products and assembly work in shoes and handbags.

It is interesting to note that there are now some four or five similar ventures being run in or near this City. Some of these are run by voluntary bodies some by local authorities. It is therefore high time there was some degree of rationalisation in this matter and the City has already begun talks with the County Council.

Health Education

This section of the Health Department continues to flourish as indeed it ought for I make no apology for repeating that I consider Health Education one of the most important functions of a modern Health Department. The appointment during the year of an Assistant Health Education Officer was a tremendous help.

The broad aspects of the working of the section are described on pages 51 to 55. There are, however, two projects which I think merit particular mention.

An interesting development during the summer term was the Dental Health Puppet Show which as mentioned toured 32 junior and infant schools and was seen by some 7,000 children. The puppet show was introduced by Mr. Punch who brought on stage some of his animal friends including Mr. Wise Owl, Mr. Rabbit Dentist, etc., etc. A story using these animal characters was written to make points in Dental Health Education.

The fact that the puppet show was shown in 32 junior and infant schools shows the tremendous amount of co-operation and help which the Department gets so freely from the staff of the education authority and I would like formally to put on record how greatly we do appreciate this help. I made a point of discussing the Puppet Show with several heads of schools afterwards and they all spoke most highly of the effort.

The other health education project to which I would particularly like to refer is the Well-Woman Clinic. This was a Clinic set up at the request of a large Manufacturer and at his works. Instead of just a Cervical Smear it afforded an opportunity for the employees to have a much more thorough check-up. The rationale of this is obvious when one considers that Cancer of the Cervix or neck of the Womb accounts for 2,500 deaths a year whereas Cancer of the Breast accounts for 10,000. One could quote many similar figures. This Clinic was only set up after consultation, through the Local Medical Committee, with the family doctors and merely offers the employees at this works the same facility that the family doctor offers but at the employee's place of work and in the firm's time. The Clinic was launched with full-scale publicity as described and we took the trouble to attempt to measure the impact. One of the problems of Health Education is attempting to assess the results and in this instance we were fortunate in that we were able to obtain the figures for the numbers of cervical smears before and after and there was a 100 per cent increase 3 months afterwards. I am also grateful to one group of family doctors who measured the impact on their practice and with a like result. I have already published a short preliminary report on this venture. (i)

Home Help Service

This important service continued, despite staffing difficulties, to function efficiently.

Last year I mentioned the waste of home help manpower in cleaning out grates and lighting coal fires and using outmoded methods of cleaning and polishing, etc. Little progress has been made in the question of fires but a peripatetic van has been brought into service. This is a mini-van equipped with a constant supply of hot water and carrying up-to-date cleaning appliances such as vacuum cleaner, etc., etc. in addition to less sophisticated items of equipment. This has proved a great asset and provision is being already made for a second. The provision of the constant supply of hot water posed a number of interesting problems which were successfully overcome and the whole venture has caused considerable interest as it is the only one of its kind.

Housing

The number of inhabited houses has again risen slightly to 44,348—this gives a figure of 2·7 persons per dwellings, which is the same as in the previous year and compares with the national average of 3·0.

- (i) Murdock, J. R. (1968). *Health Education Journal*, Vol. XXVII No. 4, pp. 185-187.

It is interesting to look at the position as regards Slum Clearance. From when I became Medical Officer of Health to this Authority some 12 years ago I had, to the end of the year, represented by way of Slum Clearance or as individual unfits some 4,131 houses, i.e. some 10 per cent of the local housing stock. The bulk of these were by Clearance Area procedure where the area was confirmed by the Minister after his Inspector had held a Public Inquiry. The actual number of changes that the Minister's Inspectors made was infinitesimal and I am perfectly happy that these houses were correctly dealt with by being demolished. Many were little more than hovels. Even today based on a survey by the City Planning Officer there are some 7,700 houses in this City, i.e. a sixth, without a plumbed bath, and 11,000 houses with an outside toilet. These facilities are just not good enough in this year of grace 1969. We had estimated that there remained some two and a half thousand houses that required to be demolished, but there are literally thousands of houses of sound construction and built around the turn of the century which are worth saving. These houses in the main lack baths, inside toilets and modern amenities, but are capable of being revitalized to provide housing accommodation to modern standards. It is, however, fundamentally important that our resources are used now to improve these houses. If this is not done it will simply mean that houses which today could, and should, be improved will, within a few years time, have deteriorated and become slums.

Noise

One of the problems of modern civilisation is undoubtedly that of noise. Some attempts have been and are being made to deal with atmospheric pollution but so far very little action seems to be taken against noise. Existing legislation (based on causing a nuisance under the Public Health Act) is cumbersome and not particularly effective, yet many consider the noise problem to be at least of equal importance to atmospheric pollution. From the medical point of view the effects of noise can be that of annoyance or an interference with hearing function be it temporary or permanent. It is generally agreed that noise deafness or permanent defective hearing due to noise occurs only in persons in noisy occupations. Acute injuries to the organ of hearing, however, through severe noise trauma, do sometimes occur and have been reported in Danish children who suffer such lesions apparently relatively frequently at firework displays during popular festivities as at 31st December.(i) I think, however, the major concern of this noise problem is the many and varied sources of unnecessary noise which we are asked to tolerate.

(i) Noise Abatement. A Public Health Problem. Council of Europe, Strasbourg 1964, Page 6.

These range from traffic noise such as that caused by noisy motor-bikes or cars, or by heavy lorries, to noise created by compressors, pneumatic drills, the ubiquitous transistor radio set, etc. Why the general public should have to tolerate the volume of noise that some motorbikes and some heavy goods vehicles make I really do not know. One cannot help feeling that some pressure ought to be brought to make compulsory some more efficient method of silencing such vehicles. It is interesting to note that the Department has dealt with 32 complaints of nuisance from noise from all sources since the beginning of 1967 and that the Corporation is a member of the Noise Abatement Society.

Staffing

Last year I felt bound to mention the critical state of the staffing of the Health Department particularly in medical manpower. There has been no improvement in this state of affairs and indeed one cannot possibly expect there to be one until the future of the Health Service as a whole in this country is clearer. The time has now been reached when we have to curtail our commitments owing to staff shortages.

Acknowledgement

I am grateful for the encouragement and support of the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee during the year. Without the loyalty and conscientious co-operation of the staff the Department could not continue to function. To all grades of staff I extend my thanks.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'J.R. Murdoch', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
68 ST. GILES' STREET,
NORWICH, NOR 22E.

25th August, 1969.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NORWICH

I.—GENERAL

VITAL STATISTICS,
MORTALITY TABLES,
SOCIAL CONDITIONS, CLIMATOLOGY,
WATER SUPPLY, CREMATION, ETC.

STATISTICS

Population	..	..	118,940	(Official population figure published in Registrar General's Annual Estimates of Population of England and Wales and of Local Authority Areas, 1968)
Area	..	..	9,695 acres	
Inhabited Houses	..	..	44,348	(2·7 persons per dwelling)
Rateable Value	..	..	£6,226,608	
Product of a Penny Rate	..	..	£24,380	

VITAL STATISTICS

The Registrar General states:—

‘As there has been a change of boundary during the year, the statistics shown on the forms S.D.25 and S.D.52 represent the events assigned to the area within the boundaries as they existed at the date of registration of each event. To allow calculation of valid Birth and Death rates, the figure shown under “Estimated Mid-Year Population” is a weighted average of the mid-year population of the area as constituted before and after the change. This population figure is calculated only for the purpose described above and will not agree with the official population figure published in the Registrar General’s “Annual Estimates of the Population of England and Wales and of Local Authority Areas, 1968”.’

Live Births	..	..	1,878	
Live Birth Rate (Crude)	..	..	15·83	per 1,000 population
Live Birth Rate (Adjusted)	..	..	16·62	per 1,000 population
Illegitimate Live Births per cent				
of total live births	..	..	10·92	
Stillbirths	..	..	33	
Stillbirth Rate	..	..	17·27	per 1,000 live and stillbirths
Total Live and Stillbirths	..	..	1,911	
Infant Deaths	..	..	31	
Infant Mortality Rate—				
Total	..	..	16·51	per 1,000 live births
Legitimate only	..	..	15·54	per 1,000 legitimate live births
Illegitimate only	..	..	24·39	per 1,000 illegitimate live births
Neo-natal Mortality Rate	..	..	9·58	per 1,000 live births
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate	..	..	6·92	per 1,000 live births
Peri-natal Mortality Rate	..	..	24·07	per 1,000 live and stillbirths
Maternal Deaths (including				
Abortion)	..	..	0	
Deaths	..	..	1,528	
Death Rate (Crude)	..	..	12·89	per 1,000 population
Death Rate (Adjusted)	..	..	12·12	per 1,000 population
Tuberculosis Death Rates—				
All Forms	..	..	0	

Cancer Death Rates—

All Forms	..	..	2.62 per 1,000 population
Lung and Bronchus	..	..	0.73 per 1,000 population
Other Sites	..	..	1.89 per 1,000 population
Infectious Diseases Death Rate			0.15 per 1,000 population

GENERAL

Births

There were 1,878 live births recorded in 1968 giving a crude birth rate of 15.83 for 1,000 population. This compares with 15.4 in 1967.

The ratio of local adjusted birth rate (16.62 per 1,000 population) to national rate is 0.98.

The England and Wales provisional rate is 16.9 per 1,000 population.

The Registrar General comments the falling birth rate has now reached its lowest level since 1959.

There were 33 stillbirths, a rate of 17.27 for 1,000 live and stillbirths. The rate for 1967 was 10.85.

LIVE BIRTHS				STILLBIRTHS		
Sex	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Male ..	862	104	966	19	—	19
Female ..	811	101	912	12	2	14
Totals ..	1,673	205	1,878	31	2	33

Deaths

The net deaths amounted to 1,528, equivalent to a crude death rate of 12.89 per 1,000 population. This compares with 11.59 in 1967. The England and Wales rate was 11.9.

The ratio of local adjusted death rate (12.12 per 1,000 population) to national rate is 1.02.

Infantile Mortality

31 infants died before completing one year of life, representing a rate of 16.51 per 1,000 live births. The England and Wales rate was 18.3.

Of the 31 infants who died, 18 were under one month and the neo-natal mortality rate was 9.58 per 1,000 live births. The national rate was 12.4.

Maternal Mortality

There were no maternal deaths in 1968.

Tuberculosis

No deaths occurred from either respiratory or non-respiratory tuberculosis in 1968 in Norwich. There was, however, one death attributed to Norwich by the Registrar General as being from the late effects of Tuberculosis.

Cancer

311 Norwich residents died from cancer, the death rate being 2.62 per 1,000 population.

Of the total deaths from cancer, 87 (76 male and 11 female) were cancer of the lung and bronchus. This compares with 81 deaths (74 male, 7 female) from lung cancer in 1967, and represents a rate of 0.73 per 1,000 population.

Infectious Diseases

18 deaths were due to infectious diseases (1 Meningococcal Meningitis, 7 Acute Primary Pneumonia, 9 Acute Influenzal Pneumonia and 1 Infective Hepatitis). This represents a rate of 0.15 per 1,000 population, the rate for 1967 was 0.07 (8 deaths).

Marriages

1,238 marriages took place in 1968. This compares with 1,126 in 1967.

Accidents

Deaths from accidental causes in 1968:—

Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	15
All other accidents (see page 23)		..	23

There were 190 persons seriously injured and 647 slightly injured in traffic accidents in Norwich.

The 1967 figures were 154 and 691.

We were notified by the local hospitals of 429 home accidents in Norwich. It is not known, however, of the number of cases of home accidents treated by family doctors, or by first aid in the home itself.

An analysis of the 429 home accidents by causation is:

			AGE GROUP		
			Up to and including 15 years	16 years and over	Total
Cuts .. ..	..	..	92	13	105
Poisons .. ..	..	..	67	—	67
Burns .. ..	..	..	32	1	33
Scalds .. ..	..	..	48	1	49
Injuries to Limbs and Body			84	61	145
Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	29	1	30
			<hr/> 352	<hr/> 77	<hr/> 429

Nursing Homes

There were 2 Nursing Homes in Norwich with a bed accommodation of 32 at the end of the year.

This provision is in addition to the 33 beds provided in the private wing of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

Routine inspection is maintained.

Cremation

Of the deaths that occurred in Norwich, a total of 1,145 cremations (52·5%) were carried out. 602 of this number were cremations at the Norwich City Crematorium.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Geology

The chalk that underlies the greater part of Norfolk to a considerable depth is in some places very near to the surface in and around Norwich. On top of the chalk, and filling in the undulations in its surface, lies a covering of glacial deposits—sands, gravel and boulder clays—left by the retreating ice sheets of about half a million years ago.

Climatology

Weather statistics have been kindly supplied by Mr. A. C. Owers of the Norfolk Agricultural Station—page 22.

It is noteworthy that the 1968 sunshine was the lowest recorded by the station, and records began in 1925!

Water Supply

Mr. S. N. Kelly, the Water Engineer and Manager has kindly given information on the water supply of Norwich—page 80.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The City Engineer, Mr. R. K. Binks, has again kindly given his comments on the arrangements—page 83.

Cleansing and Scavenging

A weekly collection of refuse is made from all domestic and business premises. One dustbin is emptied free of charge from business premises, a charge is made for anything additional.

Social Conditions

Mr. Simpson, the Area Manager of the Department of Employment and Productivity, has again kindly supplied information relating to the administrative area, which, of course, embraces rather more than just the City of Norwich—page 21.

Mr. Simpson has commented:

‘As in the previous year there have been only small variations during the year in the number of women unemployed, but the figure for men fell to a minimum during the Summer months. This minimum was 1394 in July. You will notice that the number of unemployed people was lower at the end of 1968 than at the beginning, but for most of the summer the figure was higher in 1968 than 1967.’

STATISTICAL TABLES

NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED IN NORWICH EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE AREA, 1968

Industry Group in Which Last Employed	Mid-January		Mid-December	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
EXTRACTIVE				
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing ..	120	5	94	—
Mining and Quarrying	1	—	5	—
	<u>121</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>—</u>
MANUFACTURING				
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	79	7	54	4
Chemicals	3	—	12	—
Metal Manufacture	15	—	11	—
Engineering and Electrical Goods	61	7	59	1
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineer- ing	1	—	1	—
Vehicles	18	—	9	1
Other Metal Goods	15	3	17	—
Textiles	8	—	13	—
Leather and Fur	2	2	3	—
Clothing and Footwear	64	8	40	6
Bricks, Glass, Pottery, Cement ..	6	—	5	—
Timber and Furniture	29	—	18	1
Paper, Printing and Publishing ..	9	8	20	3
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	16	1	16	—
	<u>326</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>278</u>	<u>16</u>
SERVICES				
Construction	456	1	345	1
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	26	—	37	—
Transport and Communications ..	146	2	131	3
Distribution Trades	229	31	177	21
Insurance, Banking, Finance ..	61	2	63	2
Professional and Scientific ..	46	9	56	6
Miscellaneous Services	178	41	147	22
Public Administration	116	4	101	8
Others (e.g. Ex-Service and those not latterly in employment) ..	94	22	80	25
	<u>1,352</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>1,137</u>	<u>88</u>
TOTALS ..	<u>1,799</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>1,514</u>	<u>104</u>
TOTALS 1967 ..	<u>1,708</u>	<u>196</u>	<u>1,716</u>	<u>183</u>

METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS, 1965-1968

Sunshine (hours)					Rainfall (inches)					Average Mean Temperature °F		Average Relative Humidity 1968		
	1968	40- Year Mean	1967	1966	1965	1968	40- Year Mean	1967	1966	1965	1968	40- Year Mean		
January	27.3	51.3	48.6	33.1	58.9	2.01	2.32	1.32	1.22	1.77	38.2	37.8	90.7	
February	35.1	68.0	77.8	35.6	29.9	1.65	1.66	1.89	2.84	1.05	40.6	38.5	89.5	
March	120.2	123.2	167.5	96.8	102.1	0.98	1.56	0.68	0.95	2.32	44.0	42.8	77.1	
April	181.0	149.2	143.8	97.7	119.3	0.97	1.62	2.26	1.89	3.08	47.4	46.8	68.0	
May	134.0	196.6	177.8	202.5	147.7	1.64	1.70	3.09	1.10	1.96	49.7	51.9	81.3	
June	144.2	198.6	164.5	163.3	168.6	2.51	1.77	0.52	2.78	1.57	58.5	57.7	76.4	
July	119.3	193.2	200.5	147.7	113.9	4.33	2.35	1.17	3.26	3.81	59.1	61.2	78.3	
August	104.0	178.8	167.8	188.9	188.3	3.74	2.28	1.58	2.45	1.94	60.4	61.3	85.4	
September	127.0	146.1	125.3	151.6	124.0	6.44	2.16	2.12	0.57	3.71	58.0	57.6	79.8	
October	53.3	110.3	104.4	72.4	133.7	1.70	2.46	3.44	2.68	0.69	54.9	50.7	89.7	
November	14.9	55.9	60.3	48.2	74.3	2.13	2.73	2.29	3.83	2.82	46.5	44.4	90.8	
December	0.9	45.4	51.2	26.3	39.6	2.52	2.17	1.94	2.40	4.55	36.5	39.6	90.7	
1061.2					1516.6	1489.5	1264.1	1300.3	30.62	24.78	22.30	25.97	29.27	

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS TO NORWICH RESIDENTS, 1968

	Under 1 year		1 year—		5 years—		15 years—		25 years—		35 years—		45 years—		55 years—		65 years—		75 and over		TOTALS	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Accidents in the Home—																						
Falls ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	11	5	13
Burns ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other Accidents* ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	1
Sub-Totals ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	4	11	8	15
Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	11	4
TOTALS ..	2	—	—	—	1	1	6	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	2	4	4	11	19	19

*Deaths from Other Accidents Male and Female shown above comprise:—

Subdural Haematoma due to fracture of skull—tipped from pram when
brake applied itself 1

Asphyxia—Found in cot with face into sheet 1

Multiple injuries received when falling from a lorry and being struck by
falling steel beams 1

Bronchopneumonia following Chronic Bronchitis and Exposure —

Age
9 months
4 months
40 years
63 years

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORWICH DURING THE YEAR 1968

The following information has been supplied by the Registrar-General

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 wks.	4 wks. and under 1 year	Age in Years									
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	M	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other tuberculosis, including late effects	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infection	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm—stomach	M	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	14	7
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	M	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	23	32	14
	F	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	7	1
Malignant Neoplasm, breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	—
Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	F	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	2
Leukaemia	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2
Other malignant neoplasms, etc.	M	70	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	3	15	30	18
	F	84	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	5	18	34	23
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Diabetes mellitus	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avitaminoses, etc.	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

[illegible]

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORWICH
DURING THE YEAR 1968—Continued

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 wks.	4 wks. and under 1 year	Age in Years								
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Hyperplasia of prostate ..	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Diseases of skin, subcutaneous tissue	F	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital anomalies ..	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc. ..	F	7	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	6	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other causes of perinatal mortality ..	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor vehicle accidents ..	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other accidents	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	8	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries ..	F	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other external causes ..	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	F	—	14	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	796	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	732											
						</							

RETURN OF DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR DURING THE YEAR 1968

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week		1 and 2 weeks		2 and 3 weeks		3 and 4 weeks		Total under 1 month		1 and 3 months		3 and 6 months		6 and 9 months		9 and 12 months		Total under 1 year	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Pneumonia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Acute Bronchiolitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations ..	2	1	3	—	1	1	—	—	6	2	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	9	5
Premature Birth ..	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2
Birth Injury ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Accidents ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Other Causes ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Totals	10	3	3	—	1	1	—	—	14	4	2	3	4	2	1	—	1	—	22	9

II.—NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACTS

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Birth Rate	}	Please refer to page 16.
Stillbirth Rate		
Infant Mortality, Neo-natal and		
Peri-natal Mortality Rates		
Maternal Mortality Rate		

Care of Unmarried Mothers

Arrangements continued as in previous years, the Health Committee making a grant of £400 to the Norwich Diocesan Council for Social Work, and contributing to Mother and Baby Homes fees according to social and financial circumstances in individual cases.

Only one application for assistance was received and this was granted.

The following statistics relate to the work of the Diocesan Council for Social Work.

New maternity cases referred from Doctors, Medical Social Workers, Probation Officers and others, 74. Cases brought forward from 1967, 25.

1968	Age of mother									Married	Single
	15	16	17	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35 & over		
Illegitimate babies:											
Retained by Mother	1	3	8	8	4	20	2	2	1		
In care of Children's Dept.	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—		
Adopted	2	1	1	3	3	7	4	2	—		
	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>64</u>
Putative fathers whom it was possible to trace and interview										7	
Putative fathers making voluntary financial contributions . .										4	

The Clerk to the Justices tells me 17 Affiliation Orders were made during the year.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(Section 22)

Parentcraft Teaching

Teaching in preparation for confinement, and in the care of babies and young children, is given by Midwives and Health Visitors, and includes instruction in relaxation. Courses are conducted in conjunction with ante-natal clinics. Classes are held weekly, and are open to all mothers, wherever their eventual place of confinement.

Classes for both mothers and fathers, and for fathers only, are held during special evening sessions, and are given by a Medical Officer and a Health Visitor.

Confinements

The number of applications for institutional confinement, assessed on social grounds by the Department, had been declining from 1964 but in 1968 there was a sharp increase apparently attributable to the attraction of the new Maternity Unit.

The proportion recommended remained steady at approximately 67% (552 out of 822).

The trend towards hospital confinement which started in 1966 continued however, 32.8% of Norwich mothers being delivered at home compared with 40.5% in 1967.

Blood Testing

A weekly session is held at 4 Earlham Road. Routine testing at the beginning of pregnancy includes that for Group, Rhesus Factor and Haemoglobin. Further tests for Rhesus negative mothers, and for surveillance of Haemoglobin levels, are carried out as necessary.

Rhesus Iso-Immunisation

Research on this subject has now led to the giving of gamma-globulin to all mothers at risk of developing Rhesus antibodies. It entails the collection of foetal and maternal blood at delivery, and the giving of gamma-globulin when necessary within 36 hours of delivery. Midwives have assisted Doctors in this work by collecting the foetal blood, and by giving the gamma-globulin in some cases.

Sterilised Maternity Outfits

During the year a total of 804 sterilised Maternity Outfits were issued, this being 52 less than the number issued in 1967.

Child Health Clinics

The increase in attendance figures in 1967 was not continued. As the following figures show, there was a decline of 18% in the number of children attending and 11% in the number of attendances.

Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in:			Total number of children who attended during the year	Total attendances during the year	Number of attendances during the year made by children who were born in:		
1968	1967	1966-63			1968	1967	1966-63
1,375	1,179	1,222	3,776	40,159	13,160	13,004	13,995
1967	1966	1965-2	The figures for 1967 were:—		1967	1966	1965-2
1,544	1,414	1,667	4,625	45,207	14,576	13,963	16,668

	1968	1967
Average attendance per child	10·6	9·8
Average attendance per session (all clinics) ..	40·4	45·7

Welfare Foods

National Welfare Foods were distributed from 12 Child Health Centres. The following tables show the quantities issued during 1968 and 1967.

	Free	1968 Paid	Total	Free	1967 Paid	Total
National Dried Milk (Tins equivalent to 7 pints liquid milk)	673	5,974	6,647	638	5,801	6,439

In addition, in 1968 2,267 tins were sold at the full cost of 4/–, and 1967 2,985 tins.

	Free	1968 Paid	Total	Free	1967 Paid	Total
Orange Juice (Bottles)	1,442	21,677	23,119	1,256	23,033	24,289
Cod Liver Oil (Bottles)	347	689	1,036	278	919	1,197
Vitamin Tablets (Packets)	46	1,798	1,844	34	2,028	2,062

Dental Treatment

Treatment provided by the School Dental Service.

(The figures for 1967 are given in brackets)

	Visits		Inspections			Additional course of treatment recommended	Fillings	Teeth Filled	Teeth Extracted	General Anaesthetics	Emergencies	Patients X-rayed	Prophylaxis	Teeth root filled	Inlays	Crowns	Teeth otherwise conserved	Courses of treatment completed
	First	Subsequent	First	Requiring Treatment	Offered Treatment													
Children under 5 . .	56 (70)	29 (40)	68 (61)	52 (50)	50 (50)	8 (6)	64 (94)	56 (72)	56 (64)	34 (39)	9 (21)	— (—)	— (11)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	23 (55)	70 (68)
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	8 (7)	11 (15)	9 (8)	9 (8)	9 (8)	1 (—)	15 (7)	12 (7)	5 (9)	1 (2)	5 (—)	— (2)	1 (2)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	5 (7)

Dentures supplied:—

Patients supplied full upper or full lower	..	..	..	—	(—)
Patients supplied other dentures	..	..	..	—	(1)
Number of dentures supplied	..	..	..	—	(1)

The Principal School Dental Officer reports:

'Expectant and Nursing Mothers

There has been little variation in the amount of work done for this group of patients from year to year over the last three years.

The tendency is for them to seek treatment from the private dental surgeons. Under National Health Service regulations this is available free to expectant and nursing mothers.

There is the advantage that they can continue with the same dentist after the free concessional period.

Pre-School Children

This includes children under five years of age. A number of schools accept children before they have reached their fifth birthday.

The amount of treatment given to small children was slightly less than in 1967. As the numbers attending were few this has no significance.'

Care of Premature Infants

As far as is possible, mothers in premature labour are transferred to hospital so that specialist care, and equipment is available at delivery.

There is available, on request by a doctor, or in an emergency, by a Midwife, an Emergency Paediatric Team, who will visit, with all necessary equipment, including an incubator, any home where a premature baby has been born.

Nursery Provision

No day nurseries, residential nurseries, registered daily guardians or creches at Infant Welfare Centres are provided by the authority. The Council has decided to provide a day nursery when suitable premises, or a site on which to build, becomes available near the City centre.

The Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulation Act, 1948

At the end of the year 3 persons were registered as Child-Minders for a total of 54 children. As a result of amendments to the Act by The Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968, a number of applications for registration as Child-Minders were under consideration at the end of the year. 18 premises were registered for a total of 410 children compared with 260 at the end of 1967. All the premises are inspected periodically by a Medical Officer on the staff of the department.

Consultants' Clinics

Eye Clinic

Children found at the Infant Welfare Centre to have some defect of vision are referred to the School Eye Clinic at the Jenny Lind Hospital.

In cases where these children are found to require Orthoptic treatment they are referred to the Orthoptist at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

Orthopaedic Clinic

Those children seen at the Infant Welfare Centres who appear to present any form of orthopaedic defect are referred, with the consent of the family doctor, to the Orthopaedic Clinic at the Jenny Lind Hospital.

Speech Clinic

Children under school age in need of speech training are referred by the Assistant Medical Officers to the Speech Therapists at Churchman House.

PREMATURE BIRTHS

	IN NORWICH		TO NORWICH RESIDENTS	
	Live	Stillborn	Live	Stillborn
Total births notified ..	3,635	65	1,878	33
Premature (5lb. 8oz. or less) {				
Domiciliary ..	30	1	29	1
Institutional ..	250	33	96	16
Totals ..	280	34	125	17

STILL-BORN	LIVE BORN							
	DIED WITHIN				SURVIVED 28 DAYS			
	24 hours	2 days	3 days	7 days	28 days	% Survived	% Total Live Premature	
4	2	—	—	—	—	1	33.33	0.80
3	7	—	—	—	—	4	36.36	3.20
8	1	—	—	—	—	15	93.75	12.00
—	—	—	—	—	—	30	100.00	24.00
2	—	—	—	—	1	64	98.46	51.20
17	10	—	—	—	1	114	91.20	91.20

SURVIVAL

BIRTH WEIGHT

2lb. 3 oz. or less

36 Over 2lb. 3oz. up to and including 3lb. 4oz.

Over 3lb. 4oz. up to and including 4lb. 6oz.

Over 4lb. 6oz. up to and including 4lb. 15oz.

Over 4lb. 15oz. up to and including 5lb. 8oz.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

(Section 23)

Midwives

The supervision of midwives continued as previously.

50 midwives, employed by Institutions, notified their intention to practise within the area, and 1 midwife who was engaged in private practice.

No difficulty was experienced in staffing the Domiciliary service through the year. There are 12 ante-natal clinics and 8 mothercraft and relaxation sessions held each week, this care being undertaken by 11 full-time and 4 part-time midwives.

All midwives are trained in the administration of inhalational analgesia and have an Entenox apparatus.

Teaching of Pupil Midwives

Seven midwives are approved as district teachers, and thirteen pupils completed their training and passed their examination during the year.

The new Maternity Department at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital is a combined Training School and arrangements have been made for some of the Part II pupils to train on the District for three months.

Miscellaneous

1 mother was attended in emergency only by the doctor, no midwife booked.

(A) **Domiciliary Confinements** (see table) page 39.

Visits

Routine Ante-natal Visits

1st Visits	592	}	4,977
Subsequent visits	..	..	..	3,737
Ineffective visits	..	..	..	648

In Labour Visits

1st Visits	761	}	1,913
Subsequent visits	1,152		

Routine Puerperium Visits

Morning visits	6,641	}	10,642
Evening visits	..	..	..	2,159
Visits to supervise pupil's work	..	..	..	1,842

Visits to assess Socialological conditions for Delivery or Early Discharge

1st Visits	908	}	1,910
Subsequent visits	..	..	..	324
Ineffective visits	..	..	..	678

Hospital Discharges before 10th day

Norfolk and Norwich Hospital (including West Norwich Hospital to 31.3.68)

1st Visits	549	}	4,034
Subsequent morning visits	..	..	3,157
Subsequent evening visits	..	..	328

Drayton Hall

1st Visits	159	}	776
Subsequent morning visits	..	..	587
Subsequent evening visits	..	..	30

The number of mothers confined at home has decreased, mainly due to the opening of the new Maternity Department at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

The proportion of mothers transferred to hospital just prior to, or in labour, remains about the same as last year. These mothers receive as many visits from the staff, prior to transfer as they would if confined at home.

The total visits in connection with assessment for suitability of place of confinement, and for nursing mothers and babies discharged early, have risen considerably.

There is an Emergency Obstetric Unit available for Doctors or Midwives to call, based at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. This was called 15 times during the year. There is also an Emergency Paediatric Unit available and this was called once.

Patients Transferred to Hospital .. 119

Before labour

Post Maturity	..	..	16
Breech presentation	..	..	1
Pre-eclamptic toxæmia	..	..	25
? Disproportion	..	..	2
? Concealed aph	..	..	1
? Intra uterine death	..	..	2
? Hydatdiform mole	..	..	1

In Labour

Premature labour	..	..	11
Ante partum hæmorrhage	..	..	2
Intra uterine death	..	..	2
Breech presentation	..	..	2
Foetal distress	..	..	7
Delay in 1st stage labour	..	..	29
Delay in 2nd stage labour	..	..	7
High presenting part	..	..	2
Raised blood pressure	..	..	1
Prolapsed cord	..	..	1
Unstable lie	..	..	2
Face presentation	..	..	2
Shoulder presentation	..	..	1
Deep transverse arrest	..	..	2

CONFINEMENTS ATTENDED BY DOMICILIARY MIDWIVES:—

		1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
DOCTOR BOOKED	Present ..	293	348	442	527	519	591	570	570	564
	Not present ..	339	359	357	441	468	398	464	453	441
DOCTOR NOT BOOKED	Present ..	1	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Not present ..	1	—	2	2	1	2	—	3	18
TOTAL ..	..	634	709	803	970	988	991	1,035	1,026	1,023
ANALGESIA										
(Doctor present during delivery)										
	GAS/AIR ..	2	12	308	474	465	530	516	516	530
	GAS/OXYGEN ..	256	301	51	—	—	—	—	—	—
	PETHIDINE ..	248	264	260	348	350	423	409	436	406
(Doctor not present during delivery)										
	GAS/AIR ..	1	18	278	373	375	365	386	367	396
	GAS/OXYGEN ..	290	318	39	—	—	—	—	—	—
	PETHIDINE ..	258	242	251	326	331	292	318	291	272
Mothers breast feeding at 10th day ..	..	224	173	277	425	414	452	565	527	548

There were 2 domiciliary stillbirths.

(B) Institutional

National Health Service—(a) Norfolk and Norwich Hospital

The new Maternity Unit was opened on 1st April, 1968 centralising and increasing the facilities previously at the Norfolk and Norwich and West Norwich Hospitals.

2,591 mothers, of whom 885 normally reside in the City, were confined during the year. There were 59 stillbirths.

(b) West Norwich Hospital

245 mothers, of whom 86 normally reside in the City, were confined in this hospital up to the end of March when the new Maternity Unit opened at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. There were 4 stillbirths.

(c) Drayton Hall (General Practitioners Maternity Home)

This Maternity Home is situated in the area of the County of Norfolk, and 277 mothers who normally reside in the City were admitted for their confinements.

(C) Consultant Facilities

The Regional Hospital Board provided a panel of three Specialists whose services are available to General Practitioners.

The Domiciliary Midwives may also call on the panel in the event of obstetric emergency without awaiting the arrival of a General Practitioner.

(D) Family Planning

The family doctor is considered the most appropriate person to give contraceptive advice, but not all doctors wish to do so, and some women apparently prefer to consult a different doctor, particularly a woman doctor.

After a number of meetings with representatives of the family doctors and the Family Planning Association, the Health Committee decided to provide for an experimental period a tripartite service, giving women a freedom of choice:—

- (a) the family doctor;
- (b) the Family Planning Association;
- (c) a Health Department clinic.

Patients with medical grounds must not be charged for examination, advice or supplies, and family doctors provide a service under the Health Service Act. Arrangements were made to pay the Family Planning Association on a per capita basis for such patients.

Patients with no medical grounds may be charged according to their means and therefore family doctors and the Family Planning Association were invited to refer to the Department patients pleading financial stringency, the Department accepting financial responsibility and recovering from the patient according to a simple scale of income.

The Department's clinic at 4 Earlham Road opened its doors on 2nd October, being held on the first and third Wednesday evenings in each calendar month. The first patient arrived on 6th November and by the end of December, 6 patients had attended. In the same period no patients were referred by family doctors or the Family Planning Association for assessment of means, but 23 patients with medical grounds attended (or re-attended) the Family Planning Association clinics at the Department's expense.

(E) Maternity and Nursing Homes

Before applicants are registered, the homes are inspected by a Medical Officer of the Health Department to ensure that the arrangements comply with the bye-laws. The department calls in the Chief Fire Officer to advise on arrangements for protection against fire. All homes are inspected periodically by a Medical Officer. At the end of the year, 2 persons were registered in respect of nursing homes (non-maternity).

(F) Stillbirths

There were 33 stillbirths allocated by the Registrar-General to Norwich residents in 1968, giving a rate per 1,000 of the total live and stillbirths of 17.27 as compared with 10.85 in 1967.

These were sub-divided as under:

Legitimate 31, Illegitimate 2. Being Males 19, Females 14.

Associated Conditions:

Maternal abnormalities—Ante-partum haemorrhage, 2; total 2.

Foetal abnormalities—Anencephalus, 2; Foetus papyraceous, 1; Hydrocephalus and Spina Bifida, 1; Spina Bifida and Exomphalus, 1; total 5.

Other conditions—Cerebral contusion, 1; Intra-partum asphyxia, 5; Intra-uterine infection, 2; Placental insufficiency, 7; True knot in cord, 1; Unknown, 10; total 26.

(G) Congenital Malformations

Arrangements continued from 1967 for the notification to the Registrar-General of congenital malformations observable at birth.

Our birth notification card has an 11 point questionnaire covering factors in family history pregnancy and delivery which are known to potentially place a child "at risk" of handicapping conditions. The last question calls for particulars of any congenital malformation observable at birth and the table below shows the conditions found in 45 babies (7 stillborn) born to Norwich mothers in 1968.

Babies with single abnormality:—

				Live	Stillbirth
Central Nervous System:					
Anencephalus	..	..	..	—	1
Defects of Eye, Ear:					
Other defects of eye	..	..	..	1	—
Alimentary System:					
Cleft Palate	..	..	..	1	—
Heart and Great Vessels:					
Congenital Heart Disease	..	..	..	1	—
Uro-Genital System:					
Hypospadias	..	..	..	2	—
Limbs:					
Syndactyly	..	..	..	4	—
Dislocation of Hip	..	..	..	2	—
Talipes	..	..	..	10	1
Other Defects of Pelvic Girdle and Lower Limb	..	..	..	1	—
Other Skeletal:					
Alphasia on Skull	..	..	..	1	—
Osteogenesis Imperfecta	..	..	..	1	—
Other Systems:					
Exomphalos	..	..	..	1	—
Other Malformations:					
Multiple Malformations	..	..	..	2	1
Mongolism	..	..	..	3	—

12 Babies with more than 1 abnormality:—

Microphthalmos, Talipes.
 Hydrocephalus, Talipes, other malformations.
 Hydrocephalus, multiple malformations.
 Hydrocephalus, Other Defects of Spinal Cord.
 Spina Bifida, Talipes, other malformations (stillbirth).
 Hydrocephalus, Spina Bifida (stillbirth).
 Anencephalus, Spina Bifida (stillbirth).
 Hair Lip, Cleft Palate.
 Anencephalus, Encephalocele (stillbirth).
 Spina Bifida, Other Defects of Pelvic Girdle and Lower Limb.
 Hydrocephalus, Spina Bifida.
 Cleft Lip, Cleft Palate.

OBSERVATION REGISTER

The Observation Register as such was held in abeyance mainly because of the shortage of medical staff but the Health Visitors continued to watch closely the development of all babies considered to be "at risk."

A team of specially trained Health Visitors carry out hearing tests in the baby's home.

HEALTH VISITING

(Section 24)

The establishment remains as before at 17. However, a shortage continues.

The experiment in the attachment of Health Visitors to groups of General Practitioners continued from 1967, 2 Health Visitors being attached to five practices. Arrangements were in hand for the attachment of all Health Visitors early in 1969.

6 Health Visitors Assistants were employed at the end of the year.

<i>Cases visited by Health Visitors</i>	<i>Cases</i>		<i>Total Visits</i>	
Children born in: 1968 ..	1,757	(92)	4,622	(173)
1967 ..	1,051	(35)	2,179	(63)
1963-66 ..	1,843	(47)	3,453	(144)
Persons aged 65 and over ..	129	(294)	234	(5,142)
Mentally disordered persons ..	8	(4)	11	(209)
Persons discharged from hospital (excluding maternity and mental cases)	30	(3)	47	(15)
No. of tuberculous households visited	1	(—)	1	(—)
No. of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	147	(—)	189	(—)

The figures in parenthesis refer to additional cases visited by the assistants.

HOME NURSING

(Section 25)

The establishment consists of 20 whole-time Home Nurses under the supervision of the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent Nursing Officer.

At the 31st December, 1968, 1 Senior Nurse, 14 whole-time and 1 part-time Home Nurses were employed. The Superintendent Nursing Officer, her Deputy and 12 of the Home Nurses were Queen's Nurses.

5 part-time Bathing Attendants were also employed.

An analysis of cases and visits shows:—

Home Nurses

				Average No. of Cases and Visits 1960-1967			
				1968			
				Cases	Visits		
				Cases	Visits		
Medical	1,304	24,624	1,012	31,418	
Surgical	527	12,626	268	8,485	
Infectious Diseases	..		—	—	13	103	
Tuberculosis	..		16	395	12	613	
Maternal Complications			29	130	28	200	
Others	2	476	61	681	
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
				1,878	38,251	1,394	41,500

Included in the totals are 1,221 cases and 26,347 visits to patients aged 65 years and over.

Bathing Attendants

Bathing Attendants made 4,532 visits during the year, chiefly to old folk.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

(Section 26)

Vaccination against Smallpox

956 infants under 2 years of age were vaccinated during 1968. 464 by Medical Officers of the Department and 492 by family doctors.

Diphtheria Immunisation

During the year 1,619 children were immunised against Diphtheria and 2,272 children received booster doses. 814 of these children were immunised by General Practitioners, while the corresponding figure for the booster doses was 865. The following table shows the age groups of the children dealt with:

Year of birth	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961-1964	Others under Age 16	Total
Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation	683	779	41	26	71	19	1,619
Number of children who received reinforcing doses ..	5	321	570	96	1,194	86	2,272

At the end of the year 6,673 children or approximately 79·14% of the population under 5 years of age, had been protected.

The figure for 1967 was 78·31%.

Whooping Cough Inoculation

During the year 1,519 children, 1,502 of whom were under 5 years of age, were immunised. These, of course, were protected against Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Tetanus by the one course of injections.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

The offer of protection against poliomyelitis to all persons under 40 years of age was continued. Oral vaccine was used exclusively by the department.

The following table shows the number of persons under age 16 years dealt with during 1968 both by family doctors and the department.

Primary course oral vaccine ..	2,010
Reinforcing dose oral vaccine ..	1,503

In addition 100 doses were made available to hospital staff and their families.

On the 31st December, 1968 the percentage uptake for persons under 16 years of age was 84·19.

Tetanus Immunisation

In addition to the general use of Combined Antigens for primary immunisation of infants, older children and adults are also protected against tetanus.

During the year 2,489 persons (1,703 under 16) completed primary immunisation and 2,829 booster doses were given (2,504 under 16).

1,667 of the primary immunisations and 1,422 booster doses were given by family doctors.

Measles Vaccination

Measles vaccination, as outlined in Ministry of Health Circular 9/68, was commenced in May. The age groups dealt with were:—

Year of birth	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961-1964	Others under Age 15	Total
Number vaccinated	4	209	163	129	571	323	1,399

Yellow Fever Vaccination

The yellow fever vaccination service for travellers, commenced on 1st July, 1960, continues. The fee for each vaccination is one guinea.

838 vaccinations were carried out during 1968. The figure for 1967 was 645.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

(Section 27)

The staff consisted of 2 Section Leaders, 28 male Driver/Attendants, 1 Motor Mechanic and 1 Apprentice Motor Mechanic.

Vehicles: 6 Ambulances and 6 Dual Purpose Vehicles.

The cases dealt with during the year were as follows:—

(i) Classification

	Stretcher Cases		Sitting Cases		Total	
	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967
Accident and sudden illness	1,812	1,773	153	196	1,965	1,969
Maternity Cases	29	18	508	398	537	416
Mental Health Cases	123	163	26	91	149	254
Other Cases	10,070	10,360	28,318	27,411	38,388	37,771
	<u>12,034</u>	<u>12,314</u>	<u>29,005</u>	<u>28,096</u>	<u>41,039</u>	<u>40,410</u>

(ii) No. of Cases Conveyed

		By City Ambulance Service	
		1968	1967
Ambulance	..	16,822	16,046
Dual Purpose Vehicle	..	20,050	19,884
		<u>36,872</u>	<u>35,930</u>

By Norfolk County Council at their option (these cases are the financial liability of the Norfolk County Council but our legal liability).

1968	1967
4,167	4,480

(iii) *No. of Journeys Made*

	Journeys		Mileage	
	1968	1967	1968	1967
Ambulance	5,493	5,366	101,578	97,243
Dual Purpose Vehicle..	2,906	3,207	92,805	90,122
	<hr/> 8,399	<hr/> 8,573	<hr/> 194,383	<hr/> 187,365

Number of accidents and other emergency journeys included above divided into type of vehicle used:

	1968	1967
Ambulance	1,845	1,800
Dual Purpose Vehicle..	120	169
	<hr/> 1,965	<hr/> 1,969

	1968	1967	1966
Mileage per removal (including rail mileage)	3·8	3·8	4·0

In addition:—

- (a) 408 cases were conveyed by the Norfolk County Council for the City Ambulance Service in emergency. 435 cases were conveyed in 1967.
- (b) The mentally handicapped children were conveyed to and from the Junior Training Centre daily. 2,014 journeys were carried out in 1968; this compares with 2,182 in 1967. Several trainees at the Adult Training Centre in need of ambulance transport were conveyed to and from the Adult Training Centre; 466 journeys being made this year, compared with 438 for the previous year.
- (c) The Ambulance Service conveyed pupil midwives on 89 occasions from the Maternity Hostel, 4 Earlham Road, to cases in the City.
- (d) Full use of rail transport is made. The tables below indicate the number of cases conveyed. For comparison, the number of long-distance road journeys is also given.

(i) *Excluding journeys to the Neuro Surgical Unit, Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge*

	1968	1967	1956
Rail—No. cases	145	144	39
Distance (Miles) ..	16,747	15,599	4,992
Road—No. cases	39	27	102
Distance (Miles) ..	3,739	2,646	8,770

(ii) *Journeys to the Neuro-Surgical Unit, Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge (Opened 1st October, 1961)*

Rail—No. cases	..	..	29	28
Distance (Miles)	..	..	1,914	1,848
Road—No. cases	..	..	97	103
Distance (Miles)	..	..	6,402	6,798

The mileages are for single journeys only, and do not take into account the distances incurred by returning empty vehicles.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

(Section 28)

Chiropody Service

A number of changes occurred in the staff during the year; one of the part-time chiropodists left in February for domestic reasons, another in March on moving to another part of the country. Inevitably the interval between treatments lengthened until a whole-time Senior Chiropodist joined the staff on 1st July, bringing the service up to 27 sessions per week, but unfortunately he left on 31st December. Of the 27 sessions 3 per week were allocated to the treatment of the residents in the Council's Homes for the Aged and Infirm.

This service started on 4th July, 1960 with 6 sessions per week, increasing to 10 sessions when a third Chiropodist joined the staff in September. It is interesting to note that there were 731 patients 'on the books' at the end of 1960 compared with 1900 treated during 1968.

Tuberculosis

Reference is made to the care and after-care of Tuberculosis patients on pages 74 to 78.

Problem Families

The two Home Advisers continue to visit families with problems and offer help and encouragement with budgeting and household management. They have been concerned with 49 families and work closely with the Health Visitors.

Domiciliary Nursing

We continued to make appropriate arrangements with General Practitioners and the various social services for patients being discharged from hospital.

The Council has made arrangements with the British Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Brigade for the loan of sick-room equipment. The arrangements for payment to these voluntary organisations continued from the previous year.

During the year 736 articles were loaned to 506 patients under the scheme; this does not include the items already on loan at 31st December, 1967.

The supply of incontinence pads and garments continued from 1967, the majority of patients being those under the care of our Home Nursing Service.

A second liquidiser/grinder and a 'ripple' bed were purchased for loan.

Convalescent Treatment

The provision of convalescence for patients who have been under medical treatment at home continued from the previous year. Only one recommendation was received from a General Practitioner for a 77-year old woman who was considered to be outside the scope of the scheme and was not, therefore, accepted.

SESSIONS		PATIENTS														TREATMENTS			
Treated at	Total in Year	New	Expectant Mothers	Phys. H'cpd. M F	ELDERLY PERSONS										Expectant Mothers	Phys. H'cpd.	O.A.P.	Total	Av. Treatments per Session
					60—64 M F	65—69 M F	70—74 M F	75—79 M F	80—84 M F	85 and over M F	Total Patients M F								
CENTRAL	605	241	1	8 11	—	49	57	42	35	21	61	212	802	9	85	5,547	5,641	9.30	
BULL CLOSE	100	29	—	1 —	—	5	5	6	3	1	5	21	118	—	1	905	906	9.06	
CATTON	96	30	—	— 1	—	8	16	9	5	—	—	38	120	—	8	664	672	7.00	
EARLHAM	51	9	—	— —	—	4	6	4	2	1	1	17	51	—	—	443	443	8.68	
HEARTSEASE	49	15	—	— 1	—	3	7	2	—	—	—	9	52	—	8	306	314	6.40	
LAKENHAM	116	32	1	— 1	—	8	29	7	4	2	7	31	140	1	1	957	959	8.26	
NELSON ST.	100	22	—	— —	—	4	24	9	3	3	7	24	100	—	—	798	798	7.98	
ROMANY RD.	49	7	—	— —	—	2	9	4	—	1	2	7	49	—	—	365	365	7.44	
THORPE	58	17	—	— —	—	5	9	9	2	—	—	22	53	—	5	394	399	6.87	
TUCKSWOOD	22	6	—	— —	—	2	2	2	—	2	—	10	24	—	—	159	159	7.22	
	1,246	408	2	9 14	— 138	90	353	113	54	31	89	391	1,509	10	108	10,538	10,656	8.55	

HEALTH EDUCATION

The appointment of an Assistant Health Education Officer has enabled a number of additional programmes to be introduced during the year.

Parentcraft

A total of 350 weekly talks for expectant mothers have been given by Health Visitors and midwives in the Ante-Natal clinics during the year.

Both fathers and mothers have been invited on a number of occasions to showings of the film 'To Janet a Son'. These sessions offer an opportunity for questions and discussion and are always well attended.

Health Education in the Infant Welfare Centres

Monthly poster topics in the Clinics and at Churchman House have been concerned with various aspects of Home Safety, Safety in the Water, Holiday Hazards, Pram Safety, Vaccination and Immunisation, Measles Vaccination, Dental Health, Care of the Feet, and Smoking and Health.

School Programmes

Thanks to the goodwill of the Head Teachers concerned, a number of new programmes have been arranged in schools during the year.

Posters on Health topics distributed to Secondary Modern and Junior Schools at intervals during the year have been concerned with Smoking and Health, Drugs and Drug Addiction, Personal Hygiene, Home Safety, Water Safety, Holiday Hazards, Food for Fitness and Foot Health.

Programmes in Senior Schools

(a) *Weekly courses on 'Health' and 'Mothercraft'*

Mothercraft classes taken by Health Visitors were held in six Secondary Modern Schools and at Parkside School. These programmes are widely based and include teaching on Diet and Nutrition, Dental Health, Home Safety, Growing Up, etc.

The Head of the Domestic Science Department of the City College again asked for a Mothercraft course to be held there during the summer term; some 25 students attended this.

At the invitation of the Headmaster of a Secondary Modern School, the Assistant Health Education Officer started a course of talks on 'Your Health' for groups of older boys. This series has continued weekly throughout the year; three separate groups of boys have attended and have had an opportunity of asking questions and discussing health problems. A similar course was started in a second school in the autumn term.

The Headmaster of the Special School for Physically Handicapped Children asked for a programme to include 'Health' and 'Growing Up' to be arranged for boys and girls in their final year at school. The girls were taken by a Health Visitor for ten weekly sessions while an Assistant Medical Officer or the Assistant Health Education Officer lectured to the boys. A good deal of care was necessary in the preparation of this series in view of the individual handicaps of the children concerned.

The Headmistress of a Secondary Modern girls' school invited the Health Visitor already taking Mothercraft classes at the school to plan and carry out a programme of talks throughout the year on Health and Hygiene for two classes of 12 and 13-year old girls. The subject was a popular one and provided an excellent opportunity of explaining the principles of healthy living.

The above programmes represent a total of 570 hours of actual teaching time, that is an average of 15 hours teaching every week of the school year. This, of course, does not include the time taken in preparation of lessons and teaching material.

(b) Additional Programmes in Senior Schools

As well as the regular teaching programmes outlined above, 50 additional sessions have been held in Senior schools covering the subjects of Personal Relationships, Drugs and Drug Addiction, Smoking and Health, Foot Health, Child Care, Your Health, Dental Health, Food Hygiene, and the Work of the Public Health Inspector.

Where appropriate the sessions have been taken by a Dental Officer, the Chief Chiropodist or the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector. The majority of the programmes have been carried out by the Health Education Officer with films or other visual aids used to illustrate the talks. Subjects most in demand have been 'Personal Relationships' (21 sessions) and 'Drugs and Drug Addiction' (9 sessions); in the latter case films were shown and talks given to audiences totalling more than 1,000 older boys and girls.

Help with syllabus-planning and the loan of teaching material has been asked for by a number of teachers undertaking courses with a health education content.

In all, throughout the year, some 63 films have been used in the health education programmes or made available to teachers for showing to their classes. Of a total of 346 showings of these films, 281 have been screened in connection with programmes carried out by Health Department staff, the remaining 65 being showings of films made available to teachers for use in their classes.

Programmes in Junior and Infant Schools

Two films on Smoking and Health were seen by some 1,700 boys and girls in 18 Junior schools. Following a short talk and the showing of the films, questions were invited from the children, most of whom were between 11 and 12 years of age.

The interest shown and the fact that many of them admitted to already having tried cigarette smoking, shows clearly that this subject is one which needs to be brought to the notice of boys and girls at a relatively early age.

A further 20 talks were given in Junior schools covering the subjects of Personal Hygiene, Growing Up, Foot Health, Dental Health, Home Safety, and Water Safety. A display stand on the lines of a comic strip cartoon illustrating Dangers at the Seaside was also shown in the Junior schools.

A feature of the summer term was the Dental Health Puppet Show which toured some 32 Junior and Infant schools and was seen by 7,000 children in all. Boys and girls were enthusiastic about this form of health education and, as well as seeing the show, each one received a Dental Health Leaflet or Painting Book and a letter to take home to their parents asking for parental help and encouragement in looking after their teeth.

Health Education and Young People

The subjects of Personal Relationships, Drugs and Drug Addiction, Smoking and Health, Alcohol and Alcoholism were covered with talks, films and discussions at 31 sessions held in Youth Clubs.

Talks to School Meals Staff

Talks and discussions on the importance of Personal Hygiene for those concerned with handling food, given by the Health Education Officer, are now a regular feature of the training programmes arranged by the School Meals Organiser for some 600 members of her staff. Eight of these sessions took place during the year.

Request Programmes

At the request of a number of organisations including the Diocesan Council for Social Welfare, Parent Teacher Groups, Women's and other organisations, talks on such subjects as Health Education and Young People, Teenage Problems, Drug Addiction, Children's Behaviour, the Health of Old People, and the Work of the Health Department were given.

'Have you had Your Check-up?' Campaign

For some time ways and means had been considered for inducing women to attend their family doctors for a routine examination which would include the taking of a Cervical Smear. It was decided that the launching of publicity to this end should coincide with the

opening of a 'Well-Woman' clinic which was being initiated in the Spring at the request of a local large employer of female labour.

A poster designed in the Health Education Section and aimed at encouraging women to attend their family doctors for a routine 'Check-up', was widely distributed at the beginning of April. Copies were sent to family doctors, chemists, some 75 branches of various women's organisations, and to 240 of the main Norwich employers, with a covering letter explaining the purpose of the check-up.

Since the check-up included the taking of a Cervical Smear and a record of the number of such smears sent to the Pathological Department was available, an opportunity was given to measure the impact of this publicity drive.

The total number of smears (3,450) taken during the three months April-June 1968 shows a rise of almost 100% over the total (1,763) for the same period in 1967.

A similar pattern is seen in the figures provided by the Doctors in a group practice, where the number of smears per 1,000 patients rose from 3.7 in the quarter starting 1st April 1967, to 8.6 per 1,000 in the same quarter of 1968.

The upward trend seen in these figures showed an encouraging immediate response to the publicity drive, although it is evident that long-term results are dependent on the follow-up work done by the Health Visitors and Midwives.

Home Safety

During 1968, 429 home accidents in Norwich resulted in attendance at hospital. In addition, there must have been hundreds, unknown to the Department, which were dealt with by the family doctors or by first aid in the home itself. Of these, 352, or 82% of the accidents involved children 15 years and under, and the greater number of these were under 5 years of age. With this in mind, and wishing to reach the age group most at risk, publicity material was circulated in the Welfare Clinics at regular intervals to encourage mothers with small children to be more aware of the possible dangers in the home. Material was also distributed to the schools, and in some schools films were shown and talks given. Follow-up work has also continued with the Health Visitors or Assistants visiting the homes involved with a questionnaire form and where necessary relevant advice has been given. During the year there were 67 cases of accidental poisoning to children under 5, most of which could have been avoided if more care had been taken. Here are some actual cases:—

(1) Henry (aged three years) had been to the doctor's that morning with his mother. Part of the prescription was aspirin. He knew it was something for him and that they were in his mother's handbag which had been left on the sideboard. He

opened the bag and helped himself. Later he was taken to hospital having eaten nine junior aspirins—he thought they were special sweets!

(2) Two brothers, John (aged three years) and Martin (aged two years) were playing upstairs while their mother was working in the kitchen. The boys went into their mother's bedroom and John, via a chair and the bed, reached up to the wardrobe. He pushed a handbag off the wardrobe and both boys had a handful of birth-control pills—later both were taken to hospital.

(3) Another John (aged fourteen months) was in the same room as his mother while she was cleaning the floor—she used the liquid floor cleaner and placed it on the table. John grabbed it and drank some—another visitor to the hospital.

The above stories were included in a new pamphlet "Home Safety News" which is to be issued quarterly by the Health Department. The first issue was produced for the winter quarter 1968 and was entirely about the problem of poisons with the message that all medicines and tablets should be locked away and all household cleansers put away out of the reach of children. These pamphlets were widely circulated through the Clinics, libraries and other public departments of the Council and were well received.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Staff

The Senior Mental Welfare Officer left in June 1968 to take up an appointment with the Norfolk County Council and was replaced by the promotion of one of the Mental Welfare Officers. The establishment of Mental Welfare Officers remained the same but the appointment of an Administrative Assistant has been approved. The establishment at the Junior Training Centre is unaltered but that of the Adult Training Centre has been increased by 1 female Assistant Supervisor.

Admissions to Hospitals

A. *Mental Illness*

(a) Compulsory admissions

Hospital	Male	1968 Female	Total	1967 Total
Hellesdon ..	68	84	152	170
Thorpe St. Andrews	5	12	17	11
Vale	1	1	2	5
	<hr/> 74	<hr/> 97	<hr/> 171	<hr/> 186

(b) Informal admissions

Mental Welfare Officers involved

Hospital	Male	1968 Female	Total	1967 Total
Hellesdon ..	46	82	128	139
Thorpe St. Andrews	3	5	8	7
Vale	16	18	34	26
	<hr/> 65	<hr/> 105	<hr/> 170	<hr/> 172

Mental Welfare Officers not involved

Hospital	Male	1968 Female	Total	1967 Total
Hellesdon ..	142	225	367	283
Grand Total ..	<hr/> 281	<hr/> 427	<hr/> 708	<hr/> 641

An analysis of the admissions show that of the total admissions 40% were male and 60% were female, and 76% of all admissions were on an informal basis. These percentages are similar to those of preceding years.

In addition 91 other cases were referred to the Mental Welfare Officers but admission to a Mental Hospital was not necessary.

B. *Mental Subnormality*

5 subnormal persons—3 male and 2 female—were admitted to Hospitals for mental subnormals during the year. Only 2 of these were on the Waiting List, the others were admitted under Court Order. At 31st December, 1968 there were 27 males and 23 females on the Waiting List, the majority being severely subnormal children.

At the year end 250 Norwich patients were in Hospitals for the subnormal. These were distributed as follows:—

	Male	Female	Total
Little Plumstead Hospital ..	134	85	219
Ida Darwin Hospital, Fulbourne ..	2	—	2
Nayland Hospital	—	8	8
Royal Eastern Counties, Colchester	8	3	11
Rampton Special Hospital, Retford	1	—	1
Risbridge Home, Haverhill ..	3	3	6
Hortham Hospital, Almondsbury ..	—	1	1
Farmfield Hospital, Horley ..	1	—	1
Cranage Hall Hospital, Crewe ..	1	—	1
	<hr/> 150	<hr/> 100	<hr/> 250

In addition at the end of the year there were 2 male and 3 female subnormals in Hellesdon (Psychiatric) Hospital.

C. *National Health Service Act, 1946*

The Authority continues to make arrangements and assume financial responsibility for providing temporary care in private mental homes for mentally subnormal children where the Regional Hospital Board is unable to provide such care in Hospitals in the region. This arises due to illness or death of parents, or to allow parents a respite. 17 children were accommodated by the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board and 5 children admitted to Hales House, Winterton-on-Sea (a Home run by the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children).

Day Care

The Day Care Scheme inaugurated at the Vale Hospital in 1967 continued throughout the year and it enabled senile patients to spend days at the Hospital and be returned to their homes each evening.

Community Care

A. *Mental Illness*

The care and after care of mentally disordered patients has continued during the year. The Mental Welfare Officers made in the region of 2,100 visits showing that the emphasis on domiciliary work evident in recent years has continued.

To provide an adequate community care service for patients suffering from mental illness there has to be a close liaison between the Mental Welfare Officers of the Local Health Authority and the Medical and Social Worker Staff of the Local Mental Hospitals, and in Norwich a harmonious working arrangement is achieved.

The Mental Welfare Officers are continuously in touch with the psychiatrists and the psychiatric social worker at Hellesdon Hospital and attend regular case conferences held at the Hospital to discuss problems concerning patients either recently admitted to Hospital or due to be discharged home. During the year approximately 200 cases were discussed at these conferences.

One essential part of a patient's rehabilitation on discharge from a Mental Hospital is often the finding of suitable employment. I have always considered this aspect of great importance and in fact I serve on the Local Disablement Advisory Council. The Mental Welfare Officers have continued throughout the year to hold monthly meetings with the Disablement Resettlement Officer where the problems of placing individual mentally disordered patients are discussed in detail. During 1968 a total of 30 cases were discussed at these meetings. As a result, 5 cases were offered special interviews with the Disablement Resettlement Officer, 1 was sent to an Industrial Rehabilitation Unit, 2 were offered places on Government Training Courses, 2 were found employment, and 6 cases were given support by Mental Welfare Officers that they would not otherwise have received.

The Mental Health Staff have, during the year, attended several meetings to hear lectures and discussions on the various aspects of Mental Health.

The Psychiatric Social Worker from Hellesdon Hospital continues to run the Mary Chapman Social Club for female ex-psychiatric patients which meets each week on Monday afternoon. The Social Club run by a voluntary organisation and known as The Endeavour Club has extended its activities and now meets twice weekly at the Junior Training Centre in the evening.

B. *Mental Subnormality*

Details of the cases reported to 31st December are as follows:—

	Male	Female	Total
(1) Cases referred by Education Authority under Section 11, Mental Health Act, 1959			
(i) Unsuitable for education at school	4	4	8
(ii) Requiring support in the Community on leaving school ..	10	7	17
(2) Other sources			
(i) Discharged from Hospitals ..	2	—	2
(ii) From other areas	1	3	4

The foregoing cases were all placed under Community Care.

At the end of the year there were 407 mentally subnormal persons living in the community on the Register, details are:—

		Under 16	16-22	23-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over
Male .. ..	..	26	59	68	27	8	4	1
Female .. ..	..	26	57	69	35	14	8	5
		52	116	137	62	22	12	6

This figure, when added to that of those mentally subnormal patients in Hospital, totals 657.

This represents 5.52 per 1,000 of the population of the County Borough of Norwich. The figure for 1967 was 5.35. The figure for England and Wales is 3.38.

The Junior Training Centre

Arrangements for the training of mentally subnormal children at the Junior Training Centre at 58 Earlham Road, continues. At the end of the year there were 48 names on the register, including 12 who were in the Special Care Unit, a unit for children who are so severely handicapped mentally and physically that they are not yet suitable for admission to the Junior Training Centre or are awaiting permanent hospital admission.

As in previous years the children went on a day's outing to the seaside in the summer and they enjoyed the usual party at Christmas.

The Adult Training Centre

The numbers attending the Adult Training Centre decreased during the year mainly because of the opening of new Adult Training Centres by the Norfolk County Council. 12 trainees left to attend these new Centres and 3 were admitted to hospital. During the year 6 trainees from the county and 1 from the city were found employment and left the Centre. The type of employment offered varied considerably and included farmwork, clockmaking, printing and light industry.

At the end of the year there were 95 names on the register, comprising 56 males (25 City and 31 County) and 39 females (19 City and 20 County).

The Centre's own products during the year included firewood, seed and plant trays, interwoven and overlap wood panels, linen props, and concrete paving slabs. Local firms sub-contracted work to the Centre, and although economic restrictions affected some firms new contacts were made by the Supervisor and sufficient work for all grades of trainees was obtained. Fruit picking was again carried out during July and August.

The attendance record was again impressive.

The week's holiday at Hopton Holiday Camp has become an annual feature of the activities of the Centre. This year, 84 trainees and staff attended and an Open Day was held when approximately 100 relatives and friends visited them.

Social Club for Subnormals

Each week between 70 and 80 members attend a Social Club based on Princes Street Congregational Church. Known as "The Wednesday Club" its helpers include students from the University of East Anglia, Keswick Training College, pupils from a local Grammar School, and Princes Street Youth Club. Since March 1968, the Club has also opened on Friday evenings to provide for more specialised needs such as handicrafts and discussion groups. This is an example of the way in which mentally subnormal young men and women are becoming accepted into our daily life and "Care" being provided by the "Community".

HOME HELP SERVICE

(Section 29)

The establishment of Home Helps (equivalent to 100 full-time) was not fully implemented as it was found to be impossible to recruit sufficient staff.

From the beginning of August a mini-van, specially adapted to provide instant hot water and equipped with modern cleaning equipment, with a Peripatetic Team of two Home Helps has proved invaluable and to some extent has alleviated the shortage of staff.

An Organiser and Assistant Organiser visit the householders and allocate service as required, and so far as it is available.

	1968	1967	1950	Per cent. of Total Cases		
	1968	1967	1950	1968	1967	1950
Maternity	50	63	196	4.0	5.5	40.3
Tuberculosis ..	6	4	9	0.5	0.4	1.9
Infirm, Aged and Chronic Sick ..	1,106	1,003	—	89.4	88.6	—
Short-term Sickness ..	10	6	—	0.8	0.5	—
Blind Persons ..	41	37	281	3.2	3.3	57.8
Families (where there was a danger of a temporary break-up)	17	15	—	1.4	1.3	—
Mental illness ..	8	4	—	0.7	0.4	—
	<hr/> 1,238	<hr/> 1,132	<hr/> 486			

The number of home helps employed on 31st December, 1968, was 1 full-time and 125 part-time, equivalent to 75 full-time staff.

HOSPITALS USED BY INHABITANTS OF THE AREA

(Under the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board)

- (a) *The Norfolk and Norwich Hospital* is a general hospital with a large out-patient department. The total of 572 beds includes 28 for eye cases. The daily bed occupancy was 413.59 compared with 349.62 in 1967. Admissions were 15,608 (12,747), discharges 15,014 (12,270), and deaths 518 (465).
- (b) *Jenny Lind Hospital for Children* works in close co-operation with (a) above and has 80 beds; boys under 11 years and girls under 12 years of age not suffering from infectious diseases are admitted. There is also an out-patient department. The daily number of beds occupied was 50.19 compared with 48.86 in 1967. Admissions 3,590 (3,384), discharges 3,540 (3,337), and deaths 44 (46).
- (c) *West Norwich Hospital*. This hospital has 336 beds, of which 167 are for acute cases and 112 for geriatric cases. The East Anglian Regional Department of Plastic Surgery is located there. Also allocated are 23 beds for diseases of the chest and 28 cubicles for infectious diseases. The average daily bed occupancy was 245.59 compared with 261.48 in 1967, admissions 6,714 (7,106), discharges 5,927 (6,306), and deaths 830 (773).

- (d) *Drayton Hall Maternity Home* provides 17 beds for General Practitioner cases. The average daily occupancy was 10·81 compared with 11·18 in 1967. Admissions 646 (636), discharges 651 (633), and deaths nil (0).
- (e) *Whitlingham Hospital, Trowse*. This hospital has 103 beds for the chronic sick. The average daily bed occupancy was 96·79 compared with 99·71 in 1967. Admissions 181 (147), discharges 36 (27), and deaths 145 (122).
- (f) *Hellesdon Hospital for Mental Cases* normally has 328 beds for males and 457 for females. The number of beds actually occupied, however, was 661—282 males and 379 females. The statutory accommodation at the Bethel Hospital is 112 beds and 106 were occupied, all by females.
- (g) *Accommodation for Mental Defectives*. See pages 55 to 59.

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III.—WELFARE OF BLIND PERSONS AND CHILDREN ACT 1948

BLIND PERSONS

The welfare of blind persons is under the control of the Welfare Committee. The Chief Welfare Officer has again kindly supplied the following information:—

26 persons were registered as blind and 25 as partially sighted during the year. No treatment was recommended for 12 blind persons and 18 partially sighted persons, and the age groups are as follows:—

		10-20	51-60	61-70	71-80	Over 80	Total
Registered Blind	..	1	1	3	4	3	12
Partially Sighted	..	—	1	3	6	8	18

The eye defects from which the registered blind and registered partially sighted persons are suffering, and for whom no treatment is recommended, are listed on page 65.

The treatment recommended and follow-up action in respect of the remaining 14 blind persons and 7 partially sighted persons is more particularly described below.

Registered Blind

Suffering from		Age	Treatment Recommended
Cataract and other		88	Operation later
		87	Surgical later
		80	Operation in 6 months (now reference only)
		79	Ophthalmic Medical Supervision
		77	Surgical
		69	Surgical
		66	Operation was not successful
		65	Surgical
Glaucoma	..	75	Ophthalmic Medical Supervision
Other Causes	..	78	Surgical at early convenience
		73	Surgical (since died)
		65	Medical
		62	Ophthalmic Medical Supervision
		59	Surgical at early convenience

Partially Sighted

Cataract	..	83	Surgical later
		77	Surgical
		76	Operation—but has refused
		68	Surgical
		68	Surgical
Other Causes	..	72	Ophthalmic Medical Supervision
		63	Surgical

Blind and partially sighted persons registered during the year for whom no treatment is recommended by Section “F” of BD8.

	Registered Blind (Ages)	Partially Sighted (Ages)
Cataract ..	87, 70	95
Cataract and Other	Nil	82, 80, 74
Other Causes ..	86, 83, 80, 76	93, 92, 89, 89
	75, 74, 67, 62	85, 84, 78, 77
	59, 16	77, 74, 63, 62
		62, 58

No cases of blindness following Ophthalmic Neonatorum during the year.

CHILDREN ACT, 1948

On the request of the Children’s Committee, a Medical Officer inspects each of the 5 Children’s Homes at approximately six-monthly intervals. Arrangements are also made for the dental inspection and treatment by the staff of the School Dental Department of children residing in the Homes.

PREVALENCE, PREVENTION AND CONTROL

IV.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES

FEVERS, FOOD POISONING, ETC.

THE PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

1,720 cases of infectious disease (excluding Tuberculosis) were notified during the year. The tables which follow, show the details of these cases, deaths by age groups and hospital admissions.

TABLE I
AGE GROUPS OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED

Disease	Under 3 months	3—5 months	6—8 months	9 months—1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5—9 years	10—14 years	15—19 years	20—24 years	25—34 years	35—44 years	45—64 years	65 and over	Age un-known	Total 1968	Total 1948	Total 1938
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	169
Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	19	49	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	83	348	180
Whooping Cough ..	—	4	1	1	7	7	5	9	21	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	60	287	(a)
Measles ..	—	5	20	17	134	162	175	230	337	11	7	2	2	—	—	—	7	1109	1274	(a)
Acute Meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	13	10	3	—	—	2	39	31	25
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	19	9
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	1	6	18	41
Acute Primary Pneumonia ..	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	3	1	1	—	1	2	4	2	3	22	109	141
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	17	14	6	6	8	5	1	3	1	5	13
Jaundice ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	93	131	(a)
Undulant Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(a)	(a)	1
Paratyphoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Food Poisoning ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	39	—
Dysentery ..	—	—	2	1	16	16	8	35	115	18	—	8	26	13	6	—	1	265	10	153
Malaria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Scabies ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	6	4	2	1	3	1	—	1	25	56	(a)
Verminous conditions ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	10	(a)

(a) not notifiable.

(b) not notifiable after 30.9.68.

TABLE II

ANALYSIS BY AGE GROUPS OF DEATHS FROM NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Disease	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—34	35—44	45—54	55—64	65—74	75—84	85—94	95 and over	Total 1968	Total 1948	Total 1938
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Meningococcal Meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Acute Encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia (Acute Primary)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	—	—	7	13	17
Pneumonia (Acute Influenzal)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	4	1	9	—	3
Dysentery ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Infective hepatitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
Totals ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	8	4	1	18	20	33

Disease			Total Cases notified by Medical Practitioners	Cases admitted to Hospital	Average number of Cases admitted to Hospital 1934-38
Diphtheria	..	..	—	—	163
Scarlet Fever	..	..	83	—	248
Whooping Cough	..	..	60	—	14
Measles	..	..	1,109	—	42
Acute Meningitis	..	..	1	1	3
Acute Encephalitis	..	..	1	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	39	39	22
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	7	3	7
Erysipelas	..	..	6	—	33
Acute Primary Pneumonia	..	..	22	2	59
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	..	..	1	—	7
Jaundice	..	..	93	5	—
Undulant Fever	..	..	—	—	1
Paratyphoid Fever	..	..	—	—	4
Food Poisoning	..	..	3	—	—
Dysentery	..	..	265	1	10
Malaria	..	..	—	—	1
Scabies	..	..	25	—	—
Verminous conditions	..	..	5	—	—
Poliomyelitis	..	..	—	—	1
Typhoid Fever	..	..	—	—	2

Scarlet Fever

83 cases, compared with 139 in 1967 were notified.

Diphtheria

Again no case was notified during the year.

Whooping Cough

66 notifications were received compared with 99 in 1967.

Measles

1,109 cases were notified during the year.

Poliomyelitis

Again no case was notified during the year.

Acute Meningitis

1 case was notified and was admitted to hospital. Also a Norwich resident died in London where, presumably, she contracted the disease.

Acute Encephalitis

1 case following mumps, was notified.

Pneumonia

Acute primary pneumonia notifications were 22, 5 less than in 1967. 1 notification of acute influenzal pneumonia was received. There were 7 deaths from Pneumonia (Acute Primary) and 9 from Pneumonia (Acute Influenzal).

Erysipelas

6 cases were notified (2 in 1967).

Puerperal Pyrexia

Until notification of this condition ceased on 30th September, 39 cases were reported.
All were institutional confinements.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

7 cases were notified (none in 1967).

Dysentery

265 cases were notified by General Practitioners and 1 was admitted to hospital.
Sonne dysentery was prevalent in the spring and autumn of the year, a total of 452 cases being ascertained. 274 were school children, 90 were children under school age, and 88 were adults, of whom 13 were food handlers.
Outbreaks totalling 204 cases occurred in 7 schools and 70 sporadic cases occurred in 31 other schools. Infected children were excluded for 2 weeks.

The age groups were:—

					M.	F.
0—	..	..	..	..	69	56
5—	..	..	..	..	113	97
10—	..	..	..	..	17	11
15—	..	..	..	..	—	2
20—	..	..	..	..	—	10
25—	..	..	..	..	14	35
35—	..	..	..	..	9	11
45+	..	..	..	..	4	4
					226	226

Food Poisoning

1 family outbreak (3 cases) due to S. typhimurium was investigated.
6 sporadic cases (4 S. typhimurium, 1 S. thompson and 1 S. panama) were notified or ascertained.

Infective Hepatitis

Under the Jaundice Regulations, 1943, Infective Hepatitis was notifiable in the counties of the Eastern Region until becoming generally notifiable throughout the country on 15th June.

The annual notifications for Norwich have been as follows:—

1944	..	206	1957	..	28
1945	..	36	1958	..	274
1946	..	30	1959	..	46
1947	..	25	1960	..	34
1948	..	131	1961	..	80
1949	..	184	1962	..	81
1950	..	101	1963	..	24
1951	..	34	1964	..	15
1952	..	19	1965	..	8
1953	..	20	1966	..	8
1954	..	34	1967	..	9
1955	..	24	1968	..	93
1956	..	13			

In one school where 3 cases occurred, the children in 3 classes were investigated in an attempt to control the spread of infection. All tests were negative and no further cases occurred.

Scabies and Verminous Conditions

25 cases of Scabies were notified by General Practitioners compared with 27 in 1967.

Some of the patients were treated by the General Practitioners, the remainder at the Health Department.

5 notifications of persons infested with vermin were received from General Practitioners (3 in 1967).

VENEREEOLOGY

The Annual Report of Dr. D. W. Higson, the Consultant Venereologist to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital Group, is included as an Appendix—pages 148 to 149.

LABORATORY WORK

Specimens from the Health Department were examined at the Public Health Laboratory as under:

Nose and Throat Swabs	..	..	..	26
Other swabs	..	..	..	1
Faeces and urine	..	..	..	906
Bloods	..	..	..	32
Bat droppings	..	..	..	1
Water	..	..	..	232
Milk	..	..	..	182
Ice Cream	..	..	..	99
Other foods	..	..	..	47

CHEST CLINICS
MASS RADIOGRAPHY

V.—TUBERCULOSIS

CONTACT CLINICS
CARE AND AFTER-CARE

TUBERCULOSIS

Notifications and Mortality during 1968.

Age-Periods		Notifications						Deaths					
		Respiratory			Non-respiratory			Respiratory			Non-respiratory		
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Under 1 year	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 4 years	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—34	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—44	..	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—54	..	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—64	..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	..	6	2	8	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

Occupations of the cases notified were as follows:—

Respiratory Tuberculosis

MALES				FEMALES			
Clerk	..	..	1	Household duties	..	1	
Kitchen hand	..	..	1	Shop assistant	..	1	
Painter/decorator	..	..	1				
Porter	..	..	1				
Storeman	..	..	1				
Telephonist	..	..	1				
			—				—
			6				2
			—				—

Non-respiratory Tuberculosis

MALES			
Retired Golf Professional	..	1	

The new case of Non-respiratory Tuberculosis was of epididymitis, aged 67 years.

In addition to the 9 new notifications, 5 further cases (all Respiratory) came to my notice in 1968 in other ways than by formal notification. Thus in all 14 cases of Tuberculosis, 13 Lung and 1

other form came to my knowledge during the year. All the 5 were transfers to this city from other areas, age and sex distribution being as follows:—

					M.	F.	Total
Under 1 year	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
1– 4 years	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
5–14	„	..	..	..	—	—	—
15–24	„	..	..	..	1	2	3
25–34	„	..	..	..	—	2	2
35–44	„	..	..	..	—	—	—
45–54	„	..	..	..	—	—	—
55–64	„	..	..	..	—	—	—
65 and over	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
					—	—	—
					1	4	5
					—	—	—

Of the cases notified some 80% were male and 20% females. Two-thirds were married, one-fifth were single, and one-tenth widowed. A family history of Tuberculosis was ascertained in one-tenth of the cases.

The average age (years) at time of notification was as follows:

			1968	1958	1938
Respiratory	..	M.	50	38	40
Respiratory	..	F.	48	31	37
Non-respiratory	..	M.	67	45	16
Non-respiratory	..	F.	—	66	20

Notifications in 1968 totalling 9 were 9 less than the figure for the previous year. Respiratory notifications decreased by 5 and non-respiratory cases decreased by 4.

Deaths

No deaths from Tuberculosis occurred during the year compared with 2 during 1967 and 9 in 1966.

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Year	Population	Deaths			Death-rate per 100,000 of population		
		Respiratory Tuberculosis	Non-respiratory Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms)	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Non-respiratory Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms)
1893-99	Averages {	138	93	231	127	85	212
1900-09		144	87	231	123	74	197
1910-19		138	59	197	116	50	166
1920-29		124,020	115	25	140	93	20
1930-39		124,400	79	13	92	64	10
1940-49		110,390	61	9	70	56	8
1950		119,700	40	6	46	33	5
1951		120,300	31	9	40	26	7
1952		120,300	33	4	37	27	3
1953		120,900	13	1	14	11	1
1954		121,250	7	4	11	6	3
1955		121,000	14	2	16	11	2
1956		120,300	12	2	14	10	2
1957		119,200	5	1	6	4	1
1958		118,800	7	1	8	6	1
1959		118,400	7	2	9	6	2
1960		117,700	4	—	4	3	—
1961		119,650	8	3	11	6.68	2.51
1962		119,760	2	1	3	1.67	0.83
1963		119,450	7	1	8	5.86	0.84
1964		119,150	3	1	4	2.51	0.84
1965		119,170	5	—	5	4.20	—
1966		118,100	9	—	9	7.62	—
1967		118,610	2	—	2	1.68	—
1968		118,940	—	—	—	—	—

Report of the Chest Physician

New Cases

8 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were discovered in 1968, a decrease of 5 from the previous year. There was one new case of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, a decrease of 5 from the previous year.

Source of New Cases (Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis)

	1966	1967	1968
Mobile Radiography Unit	4	1	2
General Practitioners ..	16	15	6
Contacts	0	1	0
Others	2	2	1
Transfers in ..	13	4	3

X-ray Only Service

5,355 persons (including 178 expectant mothers) from Norwich attended for a chest X-ray only, and 181 or 3.38 % were recalled for appointment. 3 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (a rate of 0.56 per thousand) and 33 cases of Carcinoma of the Lung (a rate of 6.16 per thousand) were discovered. The 178 expectant mothers who were X-rayed represent approximately 9.6 % of the total number of Norwich mothers confined during the year, which is a decrease of 3.9 % compared with 1967. This is a continuing result of a suggestion to general practitioners that it is not necessary to arrange chest radiography of expectant mothers within five years of a previous normal film.

Contact Examination

54 new adult contacts were examined at the Chest Clinic, and 49 new child contacts.

Cancer of the Lung

During the year 75 new cases (67 male and 8 female) were registered by the Cancer Registration Department at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, and of this number 48 (42 male and 6 female) were discovered through the chest service.

Rehousing of Tuberculous Persons and Families

On list at 31st December, 1967	..	2
Additions 1968	.. ..	1
Re-housed 1968	.. ..	3
Removed from list 1968	.. ..	—
On list at 31st December, 1968	..	—

Number of families on Tuberculosis Housing List at 31st December, 1962—6.

			Additions	Re-housed by Norwich Corporation	Removed from list for various reasons
1963	..	..	1	3	1
1964	..	..	1	1	—
1965	..	..	—	1	—
1966	..	..	—	—	2
1967	..	..	4	2	—
1968	..	..	1	3	—

Number of families on Tuberculosis Housing List on 31st December 1968—nil.

Visitation

One Tuberculosis Visitor is employed to visit the tuberculous and bring to the notice of the Chest Physician the special needs of any notified person. She also attends with the Chest Physician at the Tuberculosis Clinic. This officer made visits as under during the year.

		TUBERCULOUS		NON-TUBERCULOUS
		First Visits	Re-visits	Visits
Families or Households	..	5	838	194
Patients	.. ..	—	470	157
Home Contacts	.. ..	9	1,052	260

In addition 361 visits were made for other purposes.

A Health Visitor also visited tuberculous households and the District Nurses attended 16 cases, making 395 visits.

Assistance

16,475 pints of milk were supplied free to 37 tuberculous persons.

During the year 1 patient was supplied with a pair of sheets.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

During the year the Unit operated in Norwich at several large firms and at the Norwich City College. A total of 7,099 was X-rayed, of which 3,383 were Norwich residents. The results of the X-ray examinations are given below:—

	Males	Females	Total	1967 Total
No. of X-ray Examinations ..	4,304	2,795	7,099	11,375
No. of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis found:				
(a) Active, requiring immediate treatment or close clinical supervision	1	1	2	5
(b) Cases requiring observation at the Chest Clinic	1	2	3	8

Rate per 1,000 of Active Cases of the total X-rayed = 0.28 %
(The active cases were 1 male (City), aged 41, and 1 female (City), aged 46)

The England and Wales rate for 1966 was 1.0 per 1,000.

Below are given the groups who are X-rayed annually by the Unit:—

University of East Anglia	747 students (new entrants) and staff X-rayed
H.M. Prison	224 staff and inmates X-rayed
Hellesdon Hospital	1,051 patients X-rayed
Hospital staff	605

No cases of pulmonary tuberculosis requiring treatment or observation at the Chest Clinic were found in these groups.

WATER, DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE,
HOUSING, SLUM CLEARANCE,
INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

VI.—ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE

(a) **WATER Supply**

Mr. Kelly, the Engineer and Manager of the Water Department, has kindly given the following information:—

- (a) The water supplied was satisfactory both in quality and quantity.
- (b) No contamination of the water in the distribution system occurred during the year under review.
- (c) (i) The number of dwelling houses served in Norwich was approximately 45,085, representing a population of about 118,610.
(ii) No domestic supplies were provided by standpipe.
- (d) The fluoride content of the water was 0.25 p.p.m.
- (e) 47 samples of untreated water from the River Wensum, 35 samples of untreated water from Caistor St. Edmund borehole and 29 samples of untreated water from Colney borehole were bacteriologically examined in the department's laboratory. All the River Wensum samples were unsatisfactory, but all the borehole samples gave excellent results. 1,057 samples of water about to be pumped into supply and from widely separated points in the distribution system were examined and all but two gave excellent results.
Chemical analyses of the potable water are attached.
- (f) At Heigham Works the water has a slight plumbo solvent action and this is corrected by the addition of a saturated solution of lime to the water going into supply. Samples of water from a service pipe were examined every month for lead content. Results varying from 0.14 p.p.m. to 0.23 p.p.m. were obtained.

(b) **Analysis of Sample of Water**

Bacteriological Analysis

Coli Aerogenes Bacteria

Presumptive ..	..	0	0	0
Confirmed ..	..	0	0	0
		Coliforms absent	Coliforms absent	Coliforms absent

Total Bacterial Count per ml.

Nutrient Agar 24 hrs.			
37C	1	41	2

Physical

Temperature	11C	3C	11C
Appearance	Clear and Bright	Slight Opalescent	Clear and Bright

Colour .. ..	..	0 Hazen	5 Hazen	0 Hazen
Taste .. ..	..	None	None	None
Odour .. ..	..	None	None	None
pH .. ..	..	7.0	7.3	
Langeliers Index ..	..	0.4		0.4

Chemical

Free Co ₂ p.p.m.	..	45.0	28.0	45.0
Total Alkalinity	CaCo ₃	270.0	242.5	255.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	N	0.005	0.108	0.007
Albuminoid Nitrogen	N	0.013	0.126	0.018
Nitrogen as Nitrite	N	Absent	Absent	Absent
Nitrogen as Nitrate	N	2.6	4.67	5.99
Total Hardness	CaCo ₃	355.0	361.0	328.0
Temporary ..	..	270.0	242.5	255.0
Permanent ..	..	85.0	118.5	73.0
Calculated Hardness	Total	356.58	360.47	329.0
Due to Calcium ..	..	333.18	340.7	305.6
Due to Magnesium	..	23.4	19.77	23.4
Calcium	Ca	133.27	136.27	122.24
Magnesium	Mg	5.68	4.8	5.68
Sulphate	So ₄	67.47	92.97	49.37
Carbonate	Co ₃	162.0	145.5	153.0
Nitrate	No ₃	11.51	20.68	26.52
Chloride	Cl	38.0	52.0	42.0
Silica	SiO ₂	12.0	5.0	9.0
Fe ₂ O ₃ Al ₂ O ₃ ..	..	0.5	3.0	1.0
Iron	Fe	0.015	0.025	V Ft Trace
Copper	Cu	Absent	V Ft Trace	Absent
Lead } ..	..	Absent	Absent	Absent
Zinc }				Absent
Manganese				Absent
Fluorine	F		0.25	0.023
Suspended Solids	180C	Nil		Nil
Total Solids	180C	465.0		
Solids in Solution	180C		490.0	440.0
Calcium Chloride	..		1.24	
Calcium Carbonate	..	270.0	242.5	255.0
Calcium Sulphate..	..	85.7	131.74	68.8
Magnesium Sulphate	..	8.8		
Magnesium Chloride	..	15.4	18.8	22.2
Sodium Nitrate ..	..	15.8	28.35	36.5
Sodium Chloride	..	43.7	61.34	42.0

No exception can be taken to the use of this water for domestic supply purposes on chemical or bacteriological grounds.

(c) Medical Examination of Employees

Newly appointed employees in the Water Department are medically examined. The Water Engineer also informs the Health Department of any sickness amongst the employees, and, if I consider it necessary, they are medically examined before resuming work. 26 newly appointed employees were examined and in 5 instances re-examination of employees absent through sickness were considered advisable and carried out.

(d) Wells

Details of premises in the City having private water supplies available by means of wells are as follows:—

Domestic premises—

Having mains water available ..	5	
Without mains water ..	2	
	—	7

Business premises (all of which also have mains water)

Food manufacturing—

Soft drinks	1	
Dairy	1	
Bakery	1	
Breweries	4	
Flour Millers	2	
	—	9

Other trades—

Water used for boiler feed ..	4	
Water used for washing down ..	7	
Water used for horticultural purposes	1	
	—	12
		—
		28
		—

Those firms engaged in food manufacturing use well water in connection with their business; the other firms use the water for a variety of purposes, as detailed above.

During the year 36 samples of well water were taken for bacteriological examination. Of these, 12 were from the two dwellinghouses having no mains water available, 7 of which (all from the same well) gave unsatisfactory results. The probable reason for this is that the year was one with unusually heavy rainfall at times, leading to surface contamination. One sample from a bakery, taken at the beginning of the year, proved unsatisfactory, but subsequent sampling gave satisfactory results.

(e) Routine Sampling by Health Department

As far as the water going into the supply is concerned, 305 samples were examined bacteriologically and all reached the highest standard of excellence.

(f) Drainage and Sewerage

The annual programme of sewer reconstruction has been continued and approximately £40,000 has been spent on this work, mainly in areas where improvement grants have been given. During the year 8 properties which were previously on cesspools were connected to the main sewer.

A temporary pumping station and length of new sewer were built in Carrow Road to relieve flooding in Boulton and Paul's factory.

Work has commenced on the first stage of the Riverside Intercepting sewer.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government have agreed to the need for extensions to the Whitlingham Sewage Purification Works and talks have been taking place on the extent of these extensions.

The existing sewage works has been working well during the year considering the existing overloaded conditions.

Annual Report

of

THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(J. H. SMELLIE, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.)

for the year 1968.

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my report on the work of the Environmental Health Section.

From the staffing point of view the year was rather unfavourable in that vacancies and extended periods of sickness deprived the Section of the equivalent of at least 1½ Public Health Inspectors. The public cleansing section was similarly affected, since changes in staff resulted in the normal strength of three Cleansing Inspectors being reduced to two for the greater part of the year. The Senior Public Health Inspector engaged to specialise on food hygiene work, and who had commenced duties in November 1967, was with the Department throughout the year, but I was sorry to lose his services on 31st December when he left for a more senior post with another

Authority. In December, one of the existing District Inspectors was promoted to the position of Senior Public Health Inspector (Smoke Control) and embarked on full-time work in connection with smoke control areas and air pollution problems generally. The policy of training our own public health inspectors is continuing, and one trainee who qualified during the year was appointed to fill a vacancy.

The perennial problem of enforcing the repair of Victorian terrace-type properties shows no sign of abating as these houses steadily become older and many of them deteriorate in condition, and the serving and following-up of repair notices takes up a substantial part of a public health inspector's time. In the slum clearance field there was a great deal of activity during the year, the Council having agreed to embark on the first stage of the next five-year clearance programme. No less than ten clearance areas were submitted to the Minister and eight of these had received his confirmation by the end of the year. In addition, four further clearance areas were represented to the Housing Committee. The question of houses in multiple occupation was very much to the fore and a determined effort was made to ascertain the extent of the problem; investigations have revealed that approximately 135 houses in the City were occupied in this way and by the end of the year 81 had been inspected in detail, which sometimes involved making visits outside normal working hours in order to obtain all the information required.

Under the heading of food inspection and supervision, mention must be made of the continued high level of throughput at the two slaughtering premises; in total they were handling over 2,000 animals per week, all of which were inspected. It was unfortunate from the Department's point of view that the specialist food hygiene inspector, who had begun to make a real contribution to the work of co-ordinating standards of hygiene in food premises, left at the end of the year and at the time of writing had not been replaced; having appreciated the advantage of the services of a full-time food hygiene officer, I am hopeful of obtaining a successor to carry on where he left off.

The year saw an important step forward in the promotion of cleaner air for Norwich, when the Council approved in principle a scheme to include the whole of the City in smoke control areas, by stages, in ten years; simultaneously they made the initial move in this project by making the City's first Smoke Control Order, covering an area which includes a substantial part of the commercial centre. This area, which is comparatively small (104 acres) is not intended as a 'pilot scheme'; nevertheless, the administrative and practical work necessary to bring it into effect will provide invaluable experience for the Department when larger areas are tackled in due course.

The task of clearing the City's refuse is of course one of constant change. New and more spacious development is replacing property in the older and more compact areas, whilst the rapid expansion of the University site, and of development on the St. Faiths Airfield area

taken in by the extended boundaries, have made further calls on the public cleansing service. It will be noted that nearly 2,600 'special' collections of household refuse too bulky for the domestic dustbin, were made; the extent to which this task has grown is evident if one compares the figure of 450 such collections in 1955. It would seem reasonable to assume that, if it were not for the existence of this service, some of the waste material would end up on vacant sites around the City.

Finally, my thanks are due to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued guidance and encouragement, and to all members of the staff of my section for their co-operation and support.

I am, My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. SMELLIE,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

GENERAL

Public Health Acts—Remedying of housing defects

The following is a summary of the principal work done during the year:

- 3,484 nuisances detected.
- 1,181 informal notices served.
- 213 statutory notices served.
- 3,838 premises inspected.
- 3,303 nuisances abated.

Nuisance Orders were applied for in 64 cases. 12 were granted by the Magistrates, and the remainder were withdrawn as the necessary repairs had been done before the hearing.

Miscellaneous Complaints

1,586 visits were made in connection with sundry complaints of which 444 concerned offensive smells or accumulations.

Offensive Trades

Offensive trades carried on consist of 3 dealers in rags, skins and bones and one fellmonger. One licence in respect of the trade of gut scraping was in force until August, but had no practical effect since the firm concerned had already ceased business before the year commenced.

10 visits were made to premises carrying on offensive trades.

Common Lodging Houses

There are 2 registered keepers of common lodging houses. Both premises were found to be conducted in a satisfactory manner. 11 visits were made.

Drainage

2,782 visits were made in connection with choked and/or defective drains, or alterations to, or reconstruction of drainage systems.

Caravan Sites

There is one licensed caravan site. 111 visits were made in respect of caravan sites and areas used for temporary siting of caravans.

Cinemas—Sanitary Conditions

Conditions were found to be satisfactory in the 6 cinemas in the city. 18 visits were made.

Infectious Diseases, etc.

During the year 1,253 visits were made to dwelling-houses and other premises in connection with contagious diseases, and food poisoning.

Infestation Control

(a) Rats and mice destruction

(i) Treatment following complaints

	Dwelling-houses	Business premises	Other premises	Total
No. of new complaints . .	1,119	194	88	1,401

(ii) Treatment in the City Sewers

The sewers were treated by the placing of baits containing fluoracetamide I/F (1081) in selected manholes throughout the City.

(iii) Treatment of refuse tip

Routine treatment was carried out at Harford Refuse Tip.

1,813 visits were made by the Inspectors in connection with rodent control.

(b) Pigeon Control

During the year 189 birds were destroyed, all of which were stupefied by a narcotic, viz. alpha chloralose. The birds were despatched in a chloroform lethalising chamber in co-operation with the R.S.P.C.A. 18 visits were made by the Inspectors.

(c) Insects, etc.

215 visits were made in connection with other types of infestation.

Animal health

7 pet shops, 2 boarding establishments for cats and dogs, and 1 riding establishment were licensed. 28 visits were made.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

6 premises are registered for the purpose of upholstery, etc. 9 visits were made and 7 samples of filling material were taken, all of which were satisfactory.

Fertilisers and Feedingstuffs Act, 1926

24 samples of feedingstuffs and 4 of fertilisers were obtained for analysis by the Agricultural Analyst. 7 of these were reported as unsatisfactory in some respect.

Public Swimming Baths

Routine weekly sampling of the water at the City of Norwich Bath and Lakenham Bath, for bacteriological examination was carried out. A total of 104 samples were taken; 3 were unsatisfactory (1 at the City Bath and 2 at Lakenham).

School Swimming Baths

Routine weekly sampling of the water in the four pools was carried out whilst they were in operation. 92 samples were taken; 3 were unsatisfactory (all from the same pool).

Noise Abatement

19 complaints of alleged nuisance from noise were dealt with informally; they are classified as follows:—

Factory Machinery	10
Loading/unloading of vehicles	1
Use of compressors and drills	4
Building operations	1
Playing of musical instruments, radio sets etc.	1
Firing of rifles on rifle range	1
Ice Cream Chimes	1
86 visits were made.	

Technical training

Two trainee public health inspectors took their final examinations after completing a four-year course; one qualified and was appointed to the staff of Inspectors and the other, who was unsuccessful, was retained for further tuition.

Two new trainees joined the staff in September and commenced a three-year sandwich course.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND FACTORIES

(a) Offices and Shops

A report has been submitted to the Department of Employment and Productivity on the Council's enforcement of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act during 1968. The report included the prescribed particulars and an extract from these is given below—

(i) Registration and General Inspections

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during the year	Total Number of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year
Offices ..	33	514	17
Retail shops ..	32	781	33
Wholesale shops, warehouses ..	9	93	6
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ..	7	69	5
Fuel storage depots ..	—	7	—
Total ..	81	1,464	61

(ii) Number of visits of all kinds (including general inspections) to registered premises 1,103

(iii) Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace at end of year:—

Class of workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	8,522
Retail shops	6,150
Wholesale departments, warehouses ..	1,313
Catering establishments open to the public ..	1,033
Canteens	156
Fuel storage depots	30
Total ..	17,204
Total Males ..	8,022
Total Females ..	9,182

(iv) Exemptions

1 exemption in relation to space (Section 5(2)) granted to an office, was in force throughout the year.

(v) Prosecutions instituted of which the hearing was completed during the year:

No. of persons or companies prosecuted . . . 1

Section of the Act	No. of informations laid	No. of informations leading to a conviction
4(1)	1	1
5(1)	1	1
7	1	1
13(1)	1	1
17(1)	1	1
	—	—
	5	5
	—	—

The number of premises on the register at the end of the year was 1,464, an increase of 16 on the previous year. The defects found in the course of the inspection of premises are classified in the following table, together with those defects which were found to be remedied during the year.

Section of the Act	Defect	No. found to exist	No. remedied
4	Cleanliness	23	85
5	Overcrowding	1	36
6	Temperature (including lack of thermometers)	31	351
7	Ventilation	5	28
8	Lighting	6	9
9	Sanitary conveniences	35	197
10	Washing facilities	14	166
11	Drinking water	6	69
12	Clothing accommodation	7	20
13	Sitting facilities	—	11
15	Eating facilities	2	3
16	Floors, passages and stairs not kept free of obstruction etc.	33	111
17	Dangerous machinery	9	15
24	First Aid	24	281
50	Failure to display prescribed notices	37	457
	Structural or decorative defects to walls, ceilings, windows, etc.	17	28

Of the defects found, the most common one was the absence of prescribed notices and it appears that many employers are unaware of their obligation to provide and exhibit these notices. Further unsatisfactory conditions relate to sanitary accommodation (e.g. not being properly marked for separation of sexes), absence of thermometers and unsatisfactory condition of floors, passages and staircases.

46 accidents to males and 37 to females were reported, compared with 36 and 54 respectively in 1967. It is noteworthy that for the first time since Annual Reports under the Act covering a full year were submitted, more males than females were involved. The following table gives details of the number of accidents occurring in each class of premises:—

	No. of accidents	Percentage of number of persons employed
Offices	9	0.1
Retail shops	44	0.71
Wholesale Shops/Warehouses	17	1.3
Catering Establishments	11	1.1
Canteens	1	0.64
Fuel storage	1	3.3
	<hr/> 83 <hr/>	

None of the accidents was of a very serious nature, and the injuries sustained are grouped as under:—

Sprains and strains	23
Bruising, crushing and concussion	13
Open wounds and surface injuries	16
Fracture; dislocation	7
Burns	4
Internal injury	1
Other injuries (including cases where exact nature of injury cannot be ascertained)	19
	<hr/> 83 <hr/>

A successful prosecution was taken for various contraventions of the Act in a shop. Details are given below:—

Section of the Act	Contravention	Fine imposed
4(i)	Unclean premises	£20
5(i)	Insufficient floor space for employees	£20
7	Inadequate ventilation	£20
13(i)	Unsuitable sitting facilities	£15
17(i)	Unfenced dangerous machinery	£25
	Total	<hr/> £100 <hr/>

In addition the offenders were ordered to pay £10 10s. 0d. advocate's fee.

(b) **Factories**

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health :

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Written Notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority ..	32	3	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	581	42	7
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers)	67	4	—
Total ..	680	49	7

Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Found	Number of cases in which defects were found		Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
		Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Sanitary conveniences:—					
Unsuitable or defective ..	7	7	—	4	—

Outwork

Nature of Work	No. of outworkers notified
Wearing apparel—making etc. ..	322
Brushmaking	2
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc. ..	66
	390

HOUSING

Slum Clearance

146 families were rehoused from areas which had been confirmed by the Minister. 58 families were rehoused from individual unfit houses.

The following clearance areas were represented:—

	Dwelling- houses	Dwelling- houses/ Shops	Licensed Premises	Population
St. Stephens Square/Bristol Terrace, Clearance Areas	36	1	—	69
Ashford Street/Charles Street, etc., Clearance Areas	122	3	—	275
Sussex Street/Cross Street, etc., Clearance Areas ..	38	2	—	90
Spitalfields Clearance Area	21	—	—	40

Details of Public Inquiries (where held) and Orders confirmed by the Minister are as follows:—

	Date of Public Inquiry	Date of confirmation by the Minister
West Pottergate, Distillery Street, etc. Clearance Areas, Compulsory Purchase Order, 1967	12. 3.68	17. 7.68
5-87 Sunny Hill Clearance Area, Compulsory Purchase Order, 1968	6. 6.68	23. 7.68
Mill Close Clearance Area, Compulsory Purchase Order, 1968 ..	—	10. 7.68
Canterbury Place, Napier Street, etc., Clearance Areas, Compulsory Purchase Order, 1968	30. 7.68	29.11.68
Bull Close Road, etc., Clearance Areas, Compulsory Purchase Order, 1968	6. 8.68	24. 9.68
Old Palace Road, etc., Clearance Areas, Compulsory Purchase Order, 1968	6. 8.68	9.12.68
134-154 Oak Street, Clearance Area, Compulsory Purchase Order, 1968	—	8. 8.68
Camp Road, etc., Clearance Areas, Compulsory Purchase Order, 1968	15.10.68	20.11.68
Goldwell Road, Gordon Road, etc., Clearance Areas, Compulsory Purchase Order, 1968	26.11.68	28. 2.69
Church Lane, etc., Clearance Areas, Clearance Order, 1968 (Hearing) ..	27.11.68	31. 1.69

Individual Unfit Houses

1.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	4
2.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders were made	16
3.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings not to re-let were accepted	16
4.	Number of separate dwellings or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made	—

Inspection of Dwelling-houses

1.	(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	3,524
	(b) Number of inspections for the purpose	6,062
2.	(a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head 1. above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	1,802
	(b) Number of inspections for the purpose	2,102
3.	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation—Housing Act, 1957	259
4.	Number of dwelling-houses, excluding those in paragraph 3 above, found not fit in all respects and dealt with under Public Health Acts	1,181

Remedy of Defects without service of formal notice

Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by officers of the Local Authority ..	887
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

Action under Statutory Powers

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9 and 10 of the Housing Act, 1957:

1.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
2.	Number of houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice, by owners, or by local authority in default	—

B.—Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:

1.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	213
2.	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
	(a) By owners	190
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	30

C.—Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957:

1.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	4
2.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders were made	16
3.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings not to re-let were accepted	16
4.	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	38
5.	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of closing orders	68
6.	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of undertakings not to re-let	8
7.	Number of demolition orders determined, the premises having been rendered fit for habitation	—
8.	Number of closing orders determined, the premises having been rendered fit for habitation	1
9.	Number of undertakings determined, the premises having been rendered fit for habitation	—

D.—Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:

1.	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made	—
2.	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit	—
3.	Number of separate tenements on which closing orders were operative or undertakings have been accepted and which were demolished	—

E.—Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing Act, 1957:

1.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	—
2.	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	—

Individual Unfit Houses represented during 1968:— 36

F.—Proceedings under Section 26 of the Housing Act, 1961:

	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which a closing order has been substituted for a demolition order ..	17
--	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

Rent Act, 1957

Applications for certificates of disrepair	4
Undertakings received from owners (after service of Form 'J')	2
Certificates of disrepair issued	2
Applications for cancellation of certificates of disrepair ..	—
Certificates of disrepair cancelled	—

Houses in multiple occupation:

No. of houses in multiple occupation	81
No. of informal notices served requiring houses to be brought up to standards of amenities and repair ..	59
No. of visits made by Inspectors	1,033

House Building

Permanent new houses and flats were erected during the year as follows:

(a) Council dwellings	614
(b) Private dwellings	391

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply

No. of milk distributors on register at 31st December ..	117
No. of licences in force at 31st December:	
(a) Dealer's (pre-packed milk) licence:	
(i) Untreated	9
(ii) Pasteurised	94
(iii) Sterilised	57
(iv) Ultra heat treated	9
(b) Dealer's Licence (Untreated)	1
(c) Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licence	1

Regular routine sampling of milk, both for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination, was carried out, and the samples submitted to the prescribed tests. Results of the samples taken are as under:

	Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory	Total
Samples taken for chemical analysis (and tested in the office)	176	—	176
Samples taken for bacteriological examination:			
(a) Untreated milk ..	35	7	42
(b) Pasteurised milk ..	111	3	114
(c) Sterilised milk ..	20	—	20

Samples taken for examination for the presence of brucella abortus:

(a) No. of samples of raw milk examined ..	3
(b) No. of positive samples found ..	—

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the City, and no samples of liquid egg were taken for the purpose of the Alpha-Amylase test.

Poultry Inspection

No. of poultry processing premises	3
No. of visits thereto	72
Total number of birds processed	807,137
Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption	0.49%
Weight of poultry condemned	4,582 lbs.

Turkeys, ducks, hens, broilers, capons and geese are dealt with.

The total number of birds processed in the year (807,137) represents an increase over the previous year of almost 70%, and this fully justifies the time spent by the meat inspectors on poultry inspection, which has become an integral part of their duties.

Meat Inspection

Details of animals killed and inspected:—

Number inspected at:	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	TOTAL	Equivalent Cattle Units
City of Norwich Abattoir ..	4,396	81	142	3,308	30,581	38,508	20,476
Pointer's Private Abattoir ..	149	24	218	35	66,238	66,664	33,371
	<hr/> 4,545 <hr/>	<hr/> 105 <hr/>	<hr/> 360 <hr/>	<hr/> 3,343 <hr/>	<hr/> 96,819 <hr/>	<hr/> 105,172 <hr/>	<hr/> 53,847 <hr/>

Condemnation of Meat

<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs
Whole carcasses con- demned	16	1	34	20	219
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	975	58	56	129	17,433
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	21.8	56.2	25.0	4.5	18.2
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>					
Whole carcasses con- demned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	—	—	—	984
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	1.0
<i>Cysticercosis</i>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	32	—	—	1	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigera- tion	32	—	—	1	—
Generalised and totally condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—

Percentage of carcasses diseased:

(a) *Diseases excluding tuberculosis and cysticerci*

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
	%	%	%	%	%
1958 ..	22.9	29.9	1.2	3.5	7.6
1966 ..	21.4	61.5	5.9	2.9	11.3
1967 ..	26.6	61.3	2.4	9.9	14.1
1968 ..	21.8	56.2	25.0	4.5	18.2

(b) *Tuberculosis only*

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
	%	%	%	%	%
1958 ..	4.8	8.0	0.0	0.0	3.1
1966 ..	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.2
1967 ..	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
1968 ..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0

Carcases and Organs Condemned

	Cattle			Calves			Sheep			Pigs		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Abscesses	—	580	—	—	9	—	—	20	—	2	497	534
Actinobacillosis	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Actinomycosis	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Angiomatosis	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1,181	22
Arthritis	—	—	162	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	171
Bruising	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congestion	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contamination	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticerous bovis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercus ovis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Distomatosis	1	292	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Emaciation	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	20	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Fever	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	33	—	—
Hepatitis	—	2	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Immaturity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation	—	58	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaundice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	424	6
Joint-ill	2	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Melanosis	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis	—	109	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	64	—
Oedema	5	2	—	2	—	—	14	6	—	34	—	—
Parasitic (except distomatosis; includes cystic, milk spot, ascari, pentestoma, strongyli)	—	166	—	—	—	—	—	78	—	—	6,168	—
Pericarditis	—	35	—	—	2	—	—	11	—	—	9,452	—
Peritonitis	—	9	—	—	2	—	—	10	—	—	5,082	—
Pleurisy	—	153	—	1	—	—	—	13	—	—	5,148	—
Pneumonia	—	126	—	—	10	—	—	6	—	1	34	—
Pyæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	—	—

Condemnation of unsound food

The following quantities of foods were condemned as being unfit for human consumption:—

Fish	Cartons	Other Foods Tins	Packets
2 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs.	2,654	6,234	1,893

Chemical Analysis of Food and Drugs

Description	Number of samples examined		Number reported as being unsatisfactory in some respect	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Baby foods	—	2	—	—
Beverages	—	5	—	2
Butter, margarine and cooking fats	—	11	—	—
Buttered rolls and cakes ..	—	6	—	1
Cakes, pastries and biscuits ..	—	9	—	2
Cakes, pastries and biscuits— cream filled	—	2	—	—
Cake and pudding mixes ..	—	1	—	—
Cereals	1	10	1	1
Cheese and cheese products ..	—	11	—	1
Colouring, flavouring, seasoning and decorative materials	—	8	—	—
Cordials, fruit juices and other soft drinks	1	15	1	1
Cream and artificial cream ..	—	1	—	—
Fish—tinned	—	6	—	2
Fish cakes and fish fingers ..	—	3	—	—
Flour	—	6	—	1
Fruit—fresh	—	7	—	1
Fruit—tinned	—	13	—	4
Fruit puddings and pie filling mixtures	—	12	—	—
Herbs and spices	—	2	—	1
Jam, marmalade and conserves ..	—	2	—	1
Jellies	—	1	—	—
Meat—prepared	1	26	1	3
Meat products	—	31	—	3
Medicines and drugs	1	14	—	—
Milk—tinned	—	2	—	1
Potato crisps	—	3	—	3
Sauces, pickles and condiments ..	—	14	—	2
Sausages	1	17	—	5
Sweets and chocolate	—	9	—	—

Description	Number of samples examined		Number reported as being unsatisfactory in some respect	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Vegetables—dried	—	1	—	—
Vegetables—fresh	—	2	—	—
Vegetables—tinned	—	10	—	2
Vinegar	—	1	—	—
Unclassified	—	9	—	1
	5	272	2	38

National Survey into the problem of pesticide residues in food

The Council is co-operating in this survey, and three samples of foods were taken to determine the presence or otherwise of pesticide residues. Two of these samples (1 of eggs and 1 of untreated Jersey milk) were found to be free of pesticide residues, whilst the remaining sample, of butter, was found to contain 400 parts per thousand million of Gamma—BHC.

Merchandise Marks Act

Eleven samples of assorted foods were purchased and examined to ensure compliance with the Merchandise Marks Act, of these, six were unsatisfactory and referred to other types of fish being substituted for haddock; warning letters were sent to the retailers concerned. Regular visits were made to premises to observe any possible contraventions of the Acts.

Food Premises

Category	Total Number	Number fitted to comply with Regulation 16	Number to which Regulation 19 applies	Number fitted to comply with Regulation 19	Inspections
Bakehouses ..	18	15	18	17	59
Butchers ..	108	93	108	104	216
Catering Establishments	281	250	281	262	733
Factories ..	21	21	21	21	72
Fried Fish Shops	57	50	57	52	62
Public Houses ..	239	222	239	226	149
Grocers, confectionery and general ..	496	444	496	468	1,292
Wholesale premises	54	49	54	53	96

243 notifications were sent to persons carrying on food businesses drawing attention to contraventions of the Regulations.

Registered premises

	Number	Inspections
Under Food and Drugs Act, 1955—Section 16:		
Ice Cream	373	88
Potted, pressed, pickled and preserved food and sausages	140	52
Under Milk and Dairies Regulations:		
Dairies	4	21
Milk distributors	117	16

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations

92 samples of ice cream were submitted to the methylene blue test, which is a Ministry recommended measurement of bacterial cleanliness. The recommended provisional grading, based on this test, is as follows:—

Time taken to reduce methylene blue	Provisional Grade
Fails to reduce in 4 hours	1
2½—4 hours	2
½—2 hours	3
0 hours	4

The majority of the samples from any one producer should fall into grades 1 or 2.

Results of the samples taken are as under—

Manufacturer	No. of samples taken	Provisional Grade			
		1	2	3	4
A	29	25	4	—	—
B	25	21	3	1	—
C	14	12	2	—	—
D	9	9	—	—	—
E	6	4	1	—	1
F	1	1	—	—	—
G	4	3	1	—	—
H	1	1	—	—	—
I	1	1	—	—	—
J	1	1	—	—	—
K	1	1	—	—	—

In addition, seven samples of ice lolly were taken for bacteriological examination; all were satisfactory.

Food prosecutions

Five prosecutions were instituted for offences in connection with the sale of food. Details are as follows:—

Description of offence	No. of offences	Fines imposed
Offering for sale, mouldy cheese ..	2	£100, plus 20 guineas costs
Selling, and exposing for sale, mouldy puddings	2	£50, plus 10 guineas costs
Selling mouldy meat pie	1	£25, plus 5 guineas costs
Selling mouldy Cornish pasties ..	1	£40, plus 10 guineas costs
Selling pre-packed beetroot containing foreign matter	1	£50, plus 20 guineas costs

CLEAN AIR

Measurement of air pollution

As participants in the National Survey of Air Pollution, the Council continued to co-operate with the Warren Spring Laboratory by taking daily measurements at five stations in the City.

Prior approval of furnace installations

36 applications for prior approval of furnace installations were received and dealt with.

Smoke Control Areas

At their meeting in May 1968 the Council resolved, on the recommendation of the Health Committee, that—

- (a) approval be given to a programme of making Smoke Control Orders covering parts of the City at a time, with the object of including the whole of the City in such Orders, within ten years;
- (b) the area bounded by King Street, Upper King Street, Tombland, Princes Street, St. Andrew's Hill, London Street, Gentleman's Walk, Haymarket, Orford Place, Red Lion Street, Westlegate, All Saints Green, Ber Street, and Bracondale, be declared a Smoke Control Area.

With reference to (b) above, the necessary Order (described as the City of Norwich (No. 1) Smoke Control Order, 1968) was submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government, and it received his confirmation on the 14th August. The Order will come into force on the 1st July, 1969.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

No. of vehicle loads of house and trade refuse disposed of	13,755
No. of special collections, i.e. of bulky household refuse	2,596
No. of cesspools at end of year	44
No. of cesspool emptyings	285
No. of pail closets at end of year	45
Income accruing from collection and disposal of trade refuse	£3,099*
Income accruing from traders conveying refuse to Harford Tip	£3,229*

Transport and other equipment

Refuse collection vehicles	22
Cesspool emptier	1
Night soil collection vehicle	1
Lorries	5
Vans	5†
Bulldozers	2
Loading shovel	1

Public conveniences

Structures containing ladies' and gents' toilets ..	9
Structures containing gents' toilets only ..	3
Structures containing urinals only	3

Visits by Cleansing Inspectors—

Refuse collection—complaints, etc.	331
Special Collections	1,903
Visits to Gangs	4,102
Refuse disposal	591
Trade refuse	191
Defective dustbins	62
Public conveniences	545
Miscellaneous (including visits to Depot) ..	1,003

*These figures relate to the 1968/9 financial year.

†Includes 1 van for drain testing and clearing, etc., and 3 vans for rodent control work.

REPORT OF THE
PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

VII.
SCHOOL HEALTH
SERVICE

INTRODUCTION

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the School Health Service for the year 1968. This is the 61st Annual Report of the Principal School Medical Officer for the City of Norwich.

School Children on Register

The number of children on the register at the end of the year was 20,170. This compares with 19,728 at the end of 1967. It is interesting to note the fluctuations in this figure over the years. The figure was 18,447 in 1927; this increased to 19,655 in 1933, dropped to 15,050 in 1942 and reached a maximum of 20,574 in 1961.

School Medical Inspections

The nutritional state of the children at medical inspection was extremely satisfactory. The figure of 99.93 % as being satisfactory from the nutritional point of view is the best ever.

Of the defects found at inspection and requiring treatment, skin conditions, eye conditions and psychological developmental account for over 50 %.

For a number of years now this Authority has carried out four routine school medical inspections during the child's school life. For some time we have wondered whether we are justified in carrying on with so large a number. We are one of the very few who still carry out four. I shall be recommending to Committee on this point.

Minor Ailment Clinics

In October 1967 the full-time S.R.N. retired and was replaced by a part-time member of staff.

During the year approximately four half days per week were spent by nurses at District M.A. Clinics, against eleven half days in 1967. This is of course in line with the progressive run-down in minor ailment clinics which has been taking place ever since the introduction of the National Health Service.

The number of warts treated at minor ailment clinics is showing a welcome downward trend. The figures for 1968 are:— plantar warts 472, other warts 168; 1967—602 and 498; 1966—585 and 604.

Ear Conditions

The number of cases of Otorrhoea known by us to have received treatment during the year was 37. It is interesting to compare this figure with those of some years ago:—

Average for	1954-58—	51
„	„ 1944-48—	132
„	„ 1934-38—	200

Audiometry

All school entrants continue to have an individual audiometric test. This is carried out in the first place by a nurse, and if anything is found wrong the case is referred to one of the doctors on the staff. If any doubt still exists, the case is then referred to the Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant. Fifty cases were thus referred during the year. We found that the hearing of about 6% of infants was suspect at the first test, and of this, 35% were ultimately referred to the Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon.

Cleanliness

Of the total school child population, 0.46% were found during the year to have verminous heads. This compares with a figure of 0.52% in the previous year and is put into perspective when one considers the last available national figure, that of 2.63% for 1965.

Speech Therapy

The full-time speech therapist resigned in August 1968 for domestic reasons. The vacancy had not been filled at the end of the year.

Child Guidance Clinic

It is interesting to look at the number of new cases attending the clinic. It will be seen that the figure has tended to drop.

1968—60	1965—80
1967—71	1964—97
1966—94	1963—92

The figures of new cases of juvenile delinquency seen at the Child Guidance Clinic are also worth noting, and they are as follows:—

1968— 6	1965— 2
1967— 2	1964— 1
1966—14	1963—11

School Dental Service

The Principal School Dental Officer retired on age in June. Mr. Summers had been in office for some 22 years, and we wish him well in his retirement. Difficulty was experienced in filling vacancies in the School Dental Service. Mr. Christensen joined the authority as Principal School Dental Officer on 1st January, 1969.

The report on page 133 reflects staffing difficulties.

Infectious Diseases

1968 saw the introduction, on a very limited scale by the Department of Health beginning in May, of Measles vaccination. The scale was limited owing to the shortage of the vaccine, and only 1,399 children were vaccinated by the end of the year. 371 cases of Measles were notified during the year.

Last year I mentioned that perhaps as we speak of Measles years, and I hope this will shortly be a thing of the past, we ought also to speak of Dysentery years. I commented that in 1966 there were 583 cases amongst school children, but only 2 in 1967. Unfortunately last year we were notified of 266.

B.C.G. Vaccination

I spoke last year of the slight drop in the percentage of parents accepting testing and if necessary B.C.G. vaccination for their 13-year-old children. The figure for 1965 was 83 %, in 1967 it had dropped to 79.7 % and last year it dropped to 75.8 %. I can only repeat what I said last year, that I do hope parents are not beginning to become complacent about this important health measure. There is still tuberculosis about and although the disease is decreasing, there will always be some tuberculosis cases. Children can therefore come in contact with cases and with the decrease in natural immunity because of the fewer active cases in the community, unless they have B.C.G. vaccination, they are likely to be at real risk of contracting the disease. It is also important to bear in mind that people living in some of the underdeveloped countries have a very much higher incidence of tuberculosis than we have, and there are a number of such people now living in this country. It is noted that the percentage of positive reactors increased again slightly—the figure being 6.56 for 13-year-olds and 7.57 for older children, and this figure compares with 5.3 and 6.4 respectively for the preceding year. Although statistically there is no significance in these figures, the figure has tended in recent years to show an upward trend, and this will be watched.

Handicapped Pupils

There was no great change in numbers during the year. The low figure for the number of educationally subnormals ascertained in the preceding year was correctly attributed to staff shortage and the figure for the current year was 42, which is in line with preceding years when there have been no staffing difficulties. The sex differential in favour of females in handicapped pupils remains, and is perhaps particularly noticeable in the maladjusted where the boys greatly outnumber the girls, but of course the figures are relatively small.

It is interesting to look at the new admissions to the Clare Physically Handicapped School during the year. These were as follows:—

5 Boys	4 Girls
Haemophilia	Spina Bifida
Asthma (2 boys)	Defective hearing and
Maladjustment and	spatial difficulties
partial hearing	Defective speech
Internal Hydrocephalus	School Phobia
(following Meningitis)	(maladjustment)

It will be seen that all these cases are true cases where physical handicap precludes their education in a normal school. It is important, as everybody appreciates, that kiddies who can be educated in a normal school do indeed attend one, and only those whose handicap is very real should be admitted to a special school. There were two girls admitted—one for defective speech and one for school phobia, which are not strictly within this category, but they were admitted more as temporary expedients and have since been discharged. We have indeed progressed from the days when the P.H. School contained as much as a third of the total number of children, who were there because they were handicapped only because they had feckless parents who really were quite inadequate.

Deaths of School Children

Two school children died during the year. In both cases the death was caused by road accident.

Provision of Meals

There is no great change in the numbers partaking of school meals facilities. During the year, as mentioned, the provision of daily free milk to school children was restricted by Central Government to those attending Infant, Junior and Special Schools only, whereas of course in the past, all school children were eligible. In 1967, 74.4 % of school children accepted the school milk, whereas the percentage of children this year was 51.4 of the total school population, or 86 % of those eligible. This is what one would have suspected, that the uptake is of course higher amongst the infants and juniors than amongst those of secondary school age.

Acknowledgment

It is with pleasure that I record the continued interest and enthusiasm of all members of the School Health Service and the Director of Education and his staff, both teaching and administrative. Without such help and co-operation the School Health Service could not be maintained.

The continued support of the members of the Committee has been, as before, an encouragement throughout the year.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'J.R. Murdoch', with a horizontal line drawn underneath it.

Principal School Medical Officer

Health Department,
68 St. Giles' Street,
Norwich, NOR 22E.
Tel. No. Norwich 22233 Ext. 300

Annual Report of the Principal School Medical Officer

(1) (a) STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE (as at 31st December, 1968)

MEDICAL STAFF

J. R. MURDOCK, (Mod.), B.A., M.D., D.P.H., D.C.H.
Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer

D. B. HILL, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer

STEPHANIE A. LAING, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.C.H.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer

MARGARET L. E. CHASTENEY, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.Obst. R.C.O.G.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer

R. M. BADMINTON, M.B., Ch.B.(B'ham.), D.P.H., D.A., D.Obst. R.C.O.G.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer
(1 vacancy)

DENTAL OFFICERS

(Vacancy)
Principal School Dental Officer

A. M. WILSON, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Edin.)
School Dental Officer

J. M. MITCHELL, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Edin.)
School Dental Officer

R. A. FELLA, B.D.S.(Glasgow)
School Dental Officer
(2 Vacancies)

(1) (b) SCHOOL HEALTH CONSULTANT SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE EAST ANGLIAN REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

Cardiac Clinic:

W. A. OLIVER, M.B.E., M.D., M.R.C.P.

Ophthalmic Clinic:

P. H. BEATTIE, M.D.(Aberdeen), D.O.M.S.(Eng.)

W. J. NAUNTON, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.Ch., D.O.M.S.

P. J. L. HUNTER, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

Otorhinolaryngic Clinic:

Arrangements exist for the School Health Service to make appointments for MR. I. S. YOUNG, M.B., Ch.B.(Glasgow), F.R.C.S.(Edin.), D.L.O. and MR. R. J. SELICK, M.B., F.R.C.S. to see cases at their clinics.

(2) GENERAL INFORMATION

The number of school children on the school register at the end of the year was 20,170 compared with 19,728 at the end of 1967. These figures include the numbers on the registers of the non-local education authority schools at which medical inspection is carried out by the authority.

The number of school departments in the city is as follows:—

I. PRIMARY

Infants	19.	4061 children in attendance at end of year
Junior	16.	5710 children in attendance at end of year
Combined		
Junior and		
Infant	4.	1244 children in attendance at end of year

II. SECONDARY

Modern	10.	5105 children in attendance at end of year
Grammar		
(Mixed)	1.	699 children in attendance at end of year
Grammar		
(Boys)	1.	845 boys in attendance at end of year
Grammar		
(Girls)	1.	790 girls in attendance at end of year

At the year end there were some 563 boys in the senior and 79 in the junior department of the King Edward VI School, and 513 girls (seniors) and 178 girls and boys (juniors) at the Notre Dame School, both non-local education authority schools at which we carry out inspections.

III. NURSERY SCHOOL AND CLASSES

Earlham Nursery

School	..	94 children in attendance at end of year
Nursery Classes		90 children in attendance at end of year

A number of children under 5 years of age were also attending other infant schools.

IV. SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Physically Handi-

capped and

Delicate Pupils

58 children in attendance at end of year

Educationally

Sub - Normal

Pupils

.. 141 children in attendance at end of year

On the 10th June, 1968, the Henderson Secondary Modern Boys' School and the Gurney Secondary Modern Girls' School were combined as the Gurney Henderson School under one Head Teacher, and on the 5th September, 1968, the Infant Section of the St. John's Junior and Infant School removed from Willow Lane to new premises at Heigham Road.

(3) MEDICAL INSPECTION

The age-groups in which medical examinations of school children were carried out remain unchanged, the routine ones being four times during a child's school life.

The number of pupils examined at the Schools during the year, their physical condition, and the extent to which parents attended the periodic medical inspections at the schools was as follows:—

Age Groups Inspected (By Years of Birth)	No. of Pupils Examined	Percent- age of Exams at which Parents were present	Findings			
			Number of those whose Physical Condition Satisfac- tory	No. Requiring Treatment		
				For De- fective Vision	For all other Condi- tions	Total In- dividual Pupils
1964 and later ..	180	93.3	180	5	27	31
1963 ..	857	95.2	855	21	109	125
1962 ..	394	95.9	394	18	56	71
1961 ..	143	94.4	143	6	18	22
1960 ..	1507	89.1	1506	31	160	189
1959 ..	149	88.6	149	4	28	32
1958 ..	90	76.6	90	4	36	38
1957 ..	480	77.3	479	26	86	108
1956 ..	752	66.5	751	37	94	120
1955 ..	264	57.6	264	11	54	64
1954 ..	312	18.6	312	9	55	59
1953 and earlier ..	1159	19.5	1159	62	139	192
Total L.E.A. Schools	6287	69.2	6282 (99.92%)	234	862	1051
Non-L.E.A. Schools	484	79.9	484 (100%)	28	67	92
Grand Total	6771	70.0	6766 (99.93%)	262	929	1143

		L.E.A. Schools	Non-L.E.A. Schools
Number of Re-inspections ..	..	1567	37
Number of Special Inspections ..	..	1126	7
Total ..	..	2693	44

**Defects found by Medical Inspection during the year ended
31st December, 1968.**

[These Tables include separately the number of pupils found to require treatment (T) and the number of those pupils which it was found advisable to keep under medical observation (O)]

Table A—Periodic Inspections at L.E.A. Schools

De- fect Code No.	Classification of Defects and Diseases	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS							
		Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total	
		(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
4	Skin	27	22	48	19	82	50	157	91
5	Eye—								
	Vision	48	114	68	55	118	206	234	375
	Squint	21	15	—	1	14	9	35	25
	Other	3	2	—	1	7	9	10	12
6	Ear—								
	Hearing	17	59	4	7	33	79	54	145
	Otitis Media ..	13	21	1	2	9	29	23	52
	Other	2	—	1	—	5	7	8	7
7	Nose and Throat	23	54	10	9	39	79	72	142
8	Speech	16	28	1	—	16	15	33	43
9	Lymphatic Glands	1	4	—	2	1	5	2	11
10	Heart	6	11	1	7	2	17	9	35
11	Lungs	14	48	5	5	17	49	36	102
12	Developmental—								
	Hernia	5	7	—	—	1	11	6	18
	Other	9	59	22	51	68	196	99	306
13	Orthopaedic—								
	Posture	1	2	4	9	8	15	13	26
	Feet	9	30	5	10	24	38	38	78
	Other	8	15	8	16	9	44	25	75
14	Nervous System—								
	Epilepsy	2	3	2	—	8	5	12	8
	Other	1	3	4	5	4	11	9	19
15	Psychological—								
	Developmental	1	7	28	—	166	4	195	11
	Stability	11	78	1	18	29	83	41	179
16	Abdomen	5	6	—	2	7	15	12	23
17	Other	4	5	22	20	29	33	55	58

**Table B—Special Inspections
at L.E.A. Schools**

De- fect Code No. (1)	Classification of Defects and Diseases (2)	Special Inspections	
		(T) (3)	(O) (4)
4	Skin	19	3
5	Eye—		
	Vision	64	15
	Squint	7	2
	Other	—	1
6	Ear—		
	Hearing	74	65
	Otitis Media	22	2
	Other	12	1
7	Nose and Throat	54	16
8	Speech	5	2
9	Lymphatic Glands	—	2
10	Heart	1	1
11	Lungs	5	6
12	Developmental—		
	Hernia	2	1
	Other	29	14
13	Orthopaedic—		
	Posture	3	—
	Feet	3	3
	Other	5	2
14	Nervous System—		
	Epilepsy	2	1
	Other	5	4
15	Psychological—		
	Developmental	32	1
	Stability	25	6
16	Abdomen	2	—
17	Other	7	4

**Table C—Inspections
at Non-L.E.A. Schools**

Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
(T) (5)	(O) (6)	(T) (7)	(O) (8)
25	12	—	—
28	57	1	2
2	2	—	—
—	—	—	—
4	6	—	1
1	2	—	—
—	2	—	—
7	14	—	—
1	1	—	—
—	2	—	—
1	2	—	—
4	15	—	—
1	—	—	—
5	16	—	—
3	3	—	—
3	13	—	—
4	15	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	5	—	—
1	—	—	—
4	2	1	1
2	—	—	—
2	4	—	—

(4) TREATMENT

CHURCHMAN HOUSE CLINICS

A clinic is held by a School Medical Officer every Monday morning at Churchman House. This enables School Medical Officers to refer cases from medical inspection so that they can be followed up in more detail than is possible at a school medical inspection.

A special clinic for bed-wetters is also held weekly.

In addition, school children with minor ailments are seen each morning at headquarters by the School Nurse.

ENURESIS CLINIC

A special clinic for the investigation and treatment of pupils who are bed-wetters is held at the Health Department weekly and during the year 96 children were seen. No physical defects were found in any case which would account for the wetting and none were thought to be so maladjusted that they required to be referred to the Child Guidance Clinic. In all cases the cause of wetting was considered to be due to failure of early training, or mild emotional disturbance insufficiently severe to warrant full scale Child Guidance Clinic investigation. Correct training requires considerable patience and coaxing. Anger worsens the condition.

A few simple rules and general advice on the attitude to be adopted towards the child are given to the parents. Much can be done for the child by explaining to him that his condition is far from being unusual and that there are certain to be others in his school with similar symptoms. Use of the alarm bell system has continued, and the apparatus has been loaned to 66 children during 1968.

The following is a statistical summary for the year:—

Year of Birth and Sex		No. Discharged	No. Defaulted	No. Discontinued (Not Improved)	No. under Observation at Year End	Total
1962	M	1	—	—	1	2
	F	—	—	—	2	2
1961	M	3	—	—	3	6
	F	4	—	1	—	5
1960	M	8	2	2	3	15
	F	5	1	1	3	10
1959	M	10	—	1	2	13
	F	2	—	—	1	3
1958	M	3	—	—	1	4
	F	2	—	1	2	5
1957	M	4	—	—	1	5
	F	—	—	—	2	2
1956	M	8	—	2	2	12
	F	2	—	—	—	2
1955	M	2	—	1	1	4
	F	1	—	—	—	1
1954	M	—	—	—	1	1
	F	1	—	—	—	1
1953	M	1	—	—	—	1
	F	2	—	—	—	2
Totals M		40	2	6	15	63
Totals F		19	1	3	10	33

The table above shows the result for the year under review. Some children respond to treatment in a matter of a few months, in others a cure is effective after perhaps eight or nine months and some children we do not seem to be able to help. From the table which follows below this latter is something of the order of 24%. Experience suggests that the primary bed-wetter, constantly wet and with no serious emotional disorder, is most likely to respond to the alarm which we have now been using since May, 1961. This is the child in whom bed-wetting is primarily a habit disorder, where for some reason training at the usual age has been ineffective.

Age at issue of Alarm	Dry	Improved	Not Improved
5	—	—	1
6	3	—	2
7	12	1	2
8	10	3	6
9	5	—	1
10	2	1	1
11	5	—	1
12	5	2	1
13	—	—	—
14	—	—	1
15 and over	1	—	—
Total	43 (65.1 %) (25 boys 18 girls)	7 (10.6 %) (6 boys 1 girl)	16 (24.3 %) (11 boys 5 girls)

The table above records individual children who have used the alarm during 1968, of whom 4 boys and 4 girls had become dry after using the alarm on a previous occasion but later relapsed. Of these, 3 boys and 1 girl again became dry after the second issue, the condition of 1 girl was improved, and of 1 boy and 2 girls unimproved.

Also included are 5 boys and 3 girls who, having made little or no progress after using the alarm on a previous occasion, were given a further trial when older. Of these, 2 boys and 2 girls became dry after the second issue, the condition of 1 boy was improved, and of 2 boys and 1 girl not improved.

Enquiries made during the year of 40 children, three months after having discontinued using the alarm unit, revealed that 27 were still dry, 9 were wetting occasionally, and 4 were wet most nights.

In the case of 7 children, twelve months after ceasing to use the alarm unit, 6 were still dry and 1 was wet most nights.

DISTRICT MINOR AILMENT CLINICS

Weekly sessions are held at schools situated in various parts of the city.

The following is a summary of the defects treated:—

	(a) At Churchman House	(b) At District Clinics	(c) Others of which we know (e.g. General Practitioner, Hospital, etc.)	(d) Total
Ringworm of the Head	—	—	—	—
Ringworm of the Body	—	—	1	1
Impetigo	—	9	8	17
Scabies	4	—	—	4
Acne	—	5	6	11
Warts (excluding Plantar Warts) ..	15	120	33	168
Plantar Warts ..	138	324	10	472
Minor Injuries ..	3	105	—	108
Septic Sores	6	48	6	60
Other Skin Diseases ..	14	106	74	194
Blepharitis	—	—	5	5
Conjunctivitis	—	2	2	4
Other Minor Eye Defects	—	4	4	8
Otorrhoea	2	—	35	37
Other Ear Defects ..	1	2	51	54
Defects of Nose and Throat	—	—	46	46
Enlarged Glands ..	—	—	3	3
Other Defects	—	14	86	100

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

Pupils suffering from defective vision or squint are referred to an Ophthalmic Surgeon by the School Medical Officers. Occasionally cases are referred by General Practitioners through School Health channels.

School Ophthalmic Clinics are held at the Out-Patient Department of the Jenny Lind Hospital in the charge of Dr. P. H. Beattie. Normally three sessions are held weekly, viz:—

Wednesday at 9.30 a.m. - Mr. P. J. L. Hunter
 Wednesday at 11.30 a.m. - Dr. P. H. Beattie
 Thursday at 9.15 a.m. - Dr. W. J. Naunton

A clinic is also held as required, on alternate Fridays at 11 a.m., conducted by an Ophthalmic Registrar. This additional clinic is necessary in order that patients may be given an appointment quickly.

Appointments are made through the School Health Service, but the dispensing of spectacles is arranged through the National Health Service.

As considered necessary by the Ophthalmic Surgeon, orthoptic treatment and investigation is carried out at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

121 sessions were held on our behalf by the Ophthalmic Specialists during the year.

Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint

	Number of Cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of Refraction and Squint	17
Errors of refraction (including Squint)	
(i) Pupils at L.E.A. Schools ..	1060
(ii) Pupils at Non-L.E.A. Schools	47
Total ..	1124
Total number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	
(i) Pupils at L.E.A. Schools ..	416
(ii) Pupils at Non-L.E.A. Schools	25

CARDIAC CLINIC

Facilities exist for the School Health Service to arrange for children to be seen at a Cardiac Clinic held by Dr. W. A. Oliver, M.B.E., under the aegis of the Regional Hospital Board.

Appointments are made through the School Health Service, and the Health Visitors visit in advance to obtain environmental reports. The clinic arrangements are made by the Regional Hospital Board.

During the year 50 school children (including 14 new cases) were examined and the following diagnoses were made:—

	New Cases	Old Cases
Atrial Septal Defect	1	1
Ventricular Septal Defect	1	11
Patent Ductus Arteriosus	—	3
Pulmonary Stenosis	1	4
Aortic Stenosis	1	3
Fallot's Tetralogy	—	3
Innocent Systolic Murmur	9	8
Coarctation of Aorta	—	2
Cardiomegaly	1	1

47 of these children had no restriction placed on their physical activities and 3 were debarred from competitive sport.

DISEASES OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

(a) Treatment of Otitis Media

Children suffering from otitis media come to notice through various agencies, but chiefly through the School Medical Staff and Head Teachers.

When considered advisable, and with the approval of the family doctor, cases are referred for examination by the specialist at the Out-Patient Departments of the Jenny Lind and the Norfolk and Norwich Hospitals and treatment is continued or modified according to his findings.

12 new cases were referred to the Ear Specialist during the year, and 5 cases which had recurred.

2 children were treated at the Central Clinic at Churchman House, and 35 children are known to have been treated otherwise by general practitioners or hospital specialists.

The following table shows the number of cases known to us of otitis media in school children treated by the local authority and otherwise during the last ten years.

	(a) At Churchman House	(b) At District Clinics	(c) Others of which we know (e.g. General Practitioner, Hospital, etc.)	(d) Total
1968	2	—	35	37
1967	1	4	24	29
1966	—	6	36	42
1965	—	3	24	27
1964	1	7	24	32
1963	—	11	19	30
1962	1	12	24	37
1961	—	14	31	45
1960	—	9	47	56
1959	—	9	37	46

(b) Tonsillectomy 1961—68

The Jenny Lind Hospital tells us monthly of the children whose tonsils and adenoids were removed in the hospital.

The following are the yearly figures thus obtained:

1961	..	..	313	1965	..	..	276
1962	..	..	255	1966	..	..	318
1963	..	..	200	1967	..	..	254
1964	..	..	270	1968	..	..	237

The numbers and ages of the school children who had this operation in 1968 were as follows:—

Age	Boys	Girls	Total
3 Years	—	1	1
4 "	2	3	5
5 "	29	13	42
6 "	32	25	57
7 "	28	30	58
8 "	13	19	32
9 "	8	12	20
10 "	9	5	14
11 "	2	6	8
Total	123	114	237

(c) Arrangements for the Ascertainment and Treatment of Children with Defective Hearing

As before, the hearing of school children was checked as part of the routine school medical examination during the first year at school.

The rapid sweep method using a pure tone audiometer was employed.

Any children failing in this test are referred to one of the School Medical Officers for a further testing, and children of other ages about whose hearing ability there is any doubt, are similarly referred.

If the presence of deafness is confirmed, then arrangements are made (with the approval of the family doctor) for the child to be examined by an otologist.

The following table shows the number of children tested audiometrically during the year, and the results obtained:—

	Entrants
No. of children audiometrically tested at school by School Nurses	2039
No. of children referred to School Medical Officer for further test	123
No. referred from previous year	18
No. of children found to be deaf on re-testing:	
—In both ears	53
—In one ear only	26
No. of children whose hearing was found to be within normal limits on re-testing	50
No. of children awaiting re-testing at end of year	12
	Other Pupils Referred
No. of other children referred to School Medical Officer for testing	143
No. of children found to be deaf on testing:	
—In both ears	45
—In one ear only	26
No. of children whose hearing was found to be within normal limits on testing ..	53
No. of children awaiting test at end of year ..	19

(d) Special Classes for Partially Hearing Children

Special classes for partially hearing children were commenced in September, 1956, at the Lakenham Junior School.

The Teacher of the Deaf reports:—

“Two Partially Hearing Units are now established in Norwich to help those children most seriously handicapped by deafness. The Junior Unit, attached to the Lakenham Junior School caters for such children between 7 and 11 years, and the Infant Unit, opened in April, 1968, attached to Lakenham Infant School is for the younger children.

“All children in the Infant Section suffer from a serious hearing impairment. They wear individual body-worn hearing aids, and in addition have been loaned stronger amplifiers with independent headsets and microphones which the parents are trained to use at home. Although the degree of deafness varies, all have communication problems, retarded language development and speech defects. The very necessary concentrated training available in the Partially Hearing Unit is already resulting in marked progress.

“In both Units the aim is to give the benefit of specialised teaching, using modern technical aids within the socialising and stimulating environment of a normal hearing school, and every opportunity is taken to integrate the deaf children in the normal school activities.

“At the end of the year 12 boys and 3 girls were in full-time attendance at these Units including 1 boy from a County School by an arrangement with the Norfolk County Education Authority.

“Other children with known hearing defects, some of them using hearing aids, are visited from time to time at their local schools by the Teacher of the Deaf, or in the case of the very young child, at home. The early ascertainment and training of the very young deaf child, and their parents, is of vital importance. A late start (and that means later than 2 years of age) may result in a retardation of communication and a maladjustment which can never be overcome.

“A Teacher of the Deaf also assists at the Consultants Clinic at the Jenny Lind Hospital. Infant and pre-school children may need to be seen at home several times, to be conditioned for diagnostic testing.

“During the year 1 boy and 8 girls were visited at home for this purpose.”

Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat

	Number of Cases known to have been dealt with
Received Operative Treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	49
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	237
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	16
Received other forms of treatment ..	137
Total ..	439
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) In 1968	11
(b) In previous years	42

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT

Children suffering from orthopædic defects are referred by the School Medical Officers from school medical inspections, school clinics, etc., and are seen (with the approval of the family doctor) by the Orthopædic Surgeons at their out-patients clinics at the Jenny Lind and Norfolk and Norwich Hospitals. The initial appointments are sent to the parents through the School Health Service and the Orthopædic Specialists report on all new cases seen. Treatment such as the supply of surgical boots and instruments, and the wedging of footwear, is arranged by the specialists through the Hospital Service.

23 children attending Primary Schools and 9 attending Secondary Schools were referred during the year as new cases, and 14 Primary School Children and 8 Secondary School Children continued treatment from the previous year.

The following table shows the diagnosis of the children seen by the Specialists:—

Diagnosis	New Cases attending		Old Cases attending		Total Cases attending	
	Prim-ary Schools	Second-ary Schools	Prim-ary Schools	Second-ary Schools	Prim-ary Schools	Second-ary Schools
Faulty Posture ..	4	1	1	1	5	2
Flat Foot	2	—	—	—	2	—
Intoeing	3	—	—	—	3	—
Genu Valgum ..	3	1	—	—	3	1
Spastic Paralysis ..	—	—	8	2	8	2
Spina Bifida	—	—	1	2	1	2
Pseudo Hypertrophic Muscular Paralysis	—	—	2	1	2	1
Osteomyelitis ..	—	1	—	—	—	1
Congenital Dislocation of Hip Joint ..	—	—	—	1	—	1
S c h e u r m a n n ' s Disease	—	1	—	—	—	1
Septic Arthritis ..	—	1	—	—	—	1
Popliteal Cyst ..	2	—	—	—	2	—
Torticollis	1	—	—	—	1	—
Fractured Femur ..	1	1	—	—	1	1
Miscellaneous ..	7	3	2	1	9	4
Totals ..	23	9	14	8	37	17

With regard to slight postural defects which are so prevalent amongst scholars attending the Secondary Grammar Schools special exercises are conducted for these children by the Teachers of Physical Education.

Orthopædic and Postural Defects

	Number of Cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	54
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	32
Total ..	86

RINGWORM

No. of Schoolchildren Treated

			By Local Authority	Otherwise	Total
Ringworm Scalp	—	—	—
Ringworm Body	—	1	1

No new cases of Ringworm of the Scalp were notified by the Hospital Authority during the year in children attending schools in Norwich.

UNCLEANLINESS

Children at school are examined periodically for uncleanness. Any child whose person or clothing is found to be in a verminous or filthy condition is immediately excluded from school (except in the case of a first offence where the condition is a very slight one), and a notice acquainting the parent of the position is posted on the same day.

This notification is followed up as soon as possible by a home visit from the Health Visitor who advises the parent on the best method of cleansing and endeavours to persuade any contacts to attend for examination.

A certificate of fitness has to be obtained either from the family doctor, or from the Medical Officer or Nurse at the nearest Minor Ailments Clinic before the child is permitted to return to school.

It has been unnecessary for many years to examine the pupils at the City of Norwich School and the Hewett School.

Infestation with Vermin

	At L.E.A. Schools	At Non-L.E.A. Schools
(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in Schools by the School Nurses and other authorised persons.. .. .	38074	632
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested:—		
(i) by School Nurses, etc. . .	88	5
(ii) by Medical Officers . .	Nil	Nil
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued:—		
(1) Under Section 54(2) of the Education Act, 1944 . .	Nil	Nil
(2) Under Section 73 of the Norwich Corporation Act, 1933.. . . .	2	Nil
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued under Section 54(3) of the Education Act, 1944	Nil	Nil
(e) Number of individual pupils compulsorily cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	Nil	Nil
(f) Number of individual pupils cleansed at parents' request under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	10	Nil
(g) Number of individual pupils cleansed by parents	78	5

Of the total school child population 0.46% were found during the year to have verminous heads.

No children were excluded on account of uncleanness of clothing during the year.

With a view to promoting cleanliness in the schools, 75 tubes of insecticidal hair preparation were issued during the year from the Department free of charge to parents.

SPEECH THERAPY

Two Speech Therapists were employed by the local Education Authority for a total of nineteen sessions weekly until August when the full-time Speech Therapist left for domestic reasons. At the end of the year, the post not having been filled, one Speech Therapist was being employed for nine sessions weekly.

Cases are referred by the doctors from School Medical Inspections, School Clinics and Infant Welfare Centres; by the Health Visitors, the Head Teachers, and occasionally by Hospital Consultants and Family Doctors.

The following table shows the diagnosis of the 248 school children and 19 children under school age treated during the year:—

Diagnosis	No. of New Cases Treated	No. of Old Cases Treated	Total Cases Treated	% of all types of Cases Treated	Discharged as cured (by defect)	
					No.	%
Stammer ..	12	32	44	16.5	12	27.7
Cleft Palate ..	1	7	8	3.0	—	—
Spastic ..	—	3	3	1.1	—	—
Dyslalia ..	30	64	94	35.2	36	38.3
Nasal Speech ..	1	4	5	1.9	2	40.0
Delayed Speech	20	27	47	17.6	10	21.3
Sigmatism ..	15	18	33	12.4	17	51.5
Indistinct or fast Speech ..	5	10	15	5.6	4	26.6
Other	10	8	18	6.7	7	38.8

At the end of the year 97 cases were attending the Centres for treatment, and 63 other cases were under observation. 22 new cases were awaiting appointments.

A total of 4,023 attendances were made at the Centres during the year by school children, and 162 by children under school age.

A close liaison exists between the Speech Therapist and Head Teachers, the Teacher for the Deaf, the Child Guidance Clinic and School Medical Staff.

CHILD GUIDANCE

The Consultant Psychiatrist is Dr. C. D. Roberts.

During the year 80 Primary, 54 Secondary and 14 Special School children and 24 other children (under school age, private schools, etc.) were treated at the Clinic, which is held at premises formerly the Philadelphia Infant School, Aylsham Road.

141 clinics were held, the total number of attendances made being 3,154.

A break-down of the age-groups represented is as follows:—

Age-group	New Cases	Cases Carried Forward	Total
Pre-School (2-5 years)	4	11	15
Primary School (5-11 years)	25	55	80
Secondary School (11-16 years)	24	30	54
Special School (6-16 years)	2	12	14
Others (Independent, Direct Grant and Boarding Schools, and late Adolescents)	5	4	9
Total ..	60	112	172

60 new cases were seen, having been referred from many different sources. An analysis of the sources of referral and the symptoms for which they were referred is given in the tables below:—

Source	No. of New Cases Referred
School Psychological Service (Teaching and Medical Staff, etc.)	20
Parents and Guardians	3
General Practitioners	25
Hospital Consultants	6
Juvenile Court	2
Children's Officer	4
	60

Reason for Referral	Boys	Girls	Total
Nervous Disorders (Fears, unsociability, moodiness, etc.) ..	4	9	13
Habit Disorders (Sleep, movement and speech disorders, incontinence, etc.)	10	5	15
Behaviour Disorders (Beyond control, stealing, truancy, Unmanageableness, etc.)	13	6	19
Juvenile Delinquency	5	1	6
Educational Difficulties (Daydreaming, school failure, etc.) ..	2	1	3
Diagnostic Examination (Appraisal of subnormal behaviour, Autism, special placements)	1	3	4
	35	25	60

During the year the usual close liaison between the clinic and the Juvenile Court was maintained and 28 cases were reported on for the information of the Magistrates. All Norwich children remanded to Bramerton Home are the subjects of reports by the Clinic staff.

The Clinic continues to operate on a basis of three half day sessions (Tuesday morning and afternoon and Friday afternoon) per week.

An average afternoon Clinic carries 35 children in treatment as well as new cases and continuous casework with parents and children.

The average attendance at the morning session is 20 children who are at "convalescent" stage in their treatment.

(5) SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

The Principal School Dental Officer reports:—

Dental Staff

In May 1968 the dental department lost the services of Mrs. Crook and a month later through retirement those of Mr. Summers, The Principal School Dental Officer.

The vacancy resulting from Mrs. Crook's departure has not yet been filled. The appointment of a Principal School Dental Officer was made in September to take effect from 1st January, 1969.

The department continued to employ four dental surgery assistants. All prosthetic and orthodontic work was sent to a dental technician in the city.

Dental Inspection and Treatment

With a reduced dental staff for six months, and a further loss of operating time through illness, the amount of work done inevitably fell.

Dental inspections carried out at schools were about 5,000 less than in the previous year. This meant that 15 schools had no dental inspection and 7 infant schools had 1 inspection only.

Correspondingly there was a reduction in the amount of clinical work by some 1,750 fillings. Surprisingly the number of emergencies fell by 75. Probably as a result of the greater amount of treatment given in 1967.

Equipment

No new major equipment was bought during the year.

Dental Inspection and Treatment carried out by the Authority during the year ended 31st December, 1968

(a) Attendances and Treatment

	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
First visit	1261	1152	177	2590
Subsequent visits	1566	2061	266	3893
Total visits	2827	3213	443	6483
Additional courses of treatment commenced	151	63	16	230
Fillings in permanent teeth ..	1394	2911	469	4774
Fillings in deciduous teeth ..	1348	102	—	1450
Permanent teeth filled	1025	2424	393	3842
Deciduous teeth filled	1190	95	—	1285
Permanent teeth extracted ..	64	274	52	390
Deciduous teeth extracted ..	1119	539	—	1658
General Anæsthetics	567	267	21	855
Emergencies	193	95	9	297

Number of pupils X-rayed	..	..	..	..	130
Prophylaxis..	..	..	..	..	243
Teeth otherwise conserved	..	..	..	..	605
Number of teeth root filled	..	..	..	..	1
Inlays	..	..	..	..	—
Crowns	..	..	..	..	3
Courses of treatment completed	..	..	..	..	2562

(b) *Orthodontics*

Cases remaining from previous year	..	..	..	57
New cases commenced during year	..	..	..	16
Cases completed during year	..	..	..	13
Cases discontinued during year	..	..	..	1
No. of removable appliances fitted	..	..	..	27
No. of fixed appliances fitted	..	..	..	3
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant	..	..	..	7

(c) *Prosthetics*

	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 and over	Total
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time)	—	—	—	—
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time)	2	6	2	10
Number of dentures supplied	2	7	2	11

(d) *Anæsthetics*

General Anæsthetics administered by Dental Officers 839

(e) *Inspections*

(a)	First inspection at school	Number of pupils	..	12083
(b)	First inspection at clinic.	Number of pupils	..	1532
	Number of (a) + (b) found to require treatment	..	..	9394
	Number of (a) + (b) offered treatment	..	..	6171
(c)	Pupils re-inspected at school clinic	..	..	537
	Number of (c) found to require treatment	..	..	389

(f) Sessions

Sessions devoted to treatment	1380
Sessions devoted to inspection	166
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education by School Dental Officers	3

(g) Children under 5 years of age who attend no school

First visit	56
Subsequent visits	29
Total visits	85
Additional courses of treatment commenced	8
Fillings	64
Teeth filled	56
Teeth extracted	56
General Anæsthetics	34
Emergencies	9
Number of patients X-rayed	—
Prophylaxis	—
Teeth otherwise conserved	23
Courses of treatment completed	70

(6) INFECTIOUS DISEASES
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED, 1968

SCHOOL OR SCHOOL GROUP	Number on Roll at end of Year	Diphtheria			Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whoop- ing Cough	Food Poison- ing	Resp. T.B.	Non. Resp. T.B.	Dysen- tery	Jaundice	Ac. Polio- myelitis	
		Cases	Carriers	Contacts Excluded									Cases	Cases
Alderman Jex ..	412	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angel Road ..	578	—	—	—	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Avenue Road ..	653	—	—	—	3	24	3	—	—	—	5	4	—	—
Bignold ..	431	—	—	—	1	19	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—
Blackdale ..	305	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bull Close ..	168	—	—	—	—	17	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Catton Grove ..	608	—	—	—	—	19	1	—	—	—	9	2	—	—
Cavell ..	276	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clarkson ..	284	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Colman Road ..	745	—	—	—	2	48	1	—	—	—	93	1	—	—
Crome/Stuart ..	285	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Earlham/Bluebell ..	994	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
George White ..	412	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	18	1	—	—
Gurney Henderson ..	784	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Heartsease ..	1415	—	—	—	7	17	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—
Lakenham ..	1593	—	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—	9	13	—	—
Larkman Lane..	694	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Mousehold Avenue ..	185	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	34	1	—	—
Nelson Street ..	253	—	—	—	2	13	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
Norman and Dowson ..	1128	—	—	—	—	35	4	—	—	—	2	16	—	—
North Earlham ..	137	—	—	—	2	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Park ..	217	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
St. Augustine's..	231	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. John's ..	395	—	—	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—

Amongst children attending Private Schools 3 cases of Measles, 1 of Jaundice, 1 of Pneumonia and 4 of Dysentery were notified.

In addition 4 cases of Dysentery were notified among city children attending county schools.

B.C.G. Vaccination

B.C.G. Vaccination was again offered to all 13-year-old school children, and older school children not already vaccinated.

75.8% (79.7% in 1967) parents of 13-year-old children gave their consent.

The findings during the year were as follows:—

	No.	Heaf Tests Positive	%	No. Vaccinated with B.C.G.
13-year-old children	557	35	6.56	491
Older school children	741	53	7.57	645

The positive reactors were referred to the Consultant Chest Physician.

Tuberculin Testing of School Entrants

During the year Heaf tests have continued to be carried out at the time of the first routine school medical inspection, of all entrants to Infant Schools whose parents have given written permission for this to be done.

The parents are informed by letter of the result, and particulars of those children who are positive reactors are given to the Chest Physician for following-up.

The number of tests carried out during the year and the results obtained were as follows:—

No. of Entrants Examined	No. Heaf Tested	No. whose parents declined	No. of Negative Reactors	No. of Positive Reactors	No. absent at time of Reading
1484	1188	296	1134	40	14

Of the 40 children who gave positive reactions 29 were from families already known to the Chest Physician, having previously had B.C.G. vaccination, and 11 were found to be normal after investigation.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

During the year 114 school children were given a course of 3 doses, and 1070 were given the fourth dose. Oral vaccine was used.

Measles Vaccination

Measles vaccination as outlined in Ministry of Health Circular 9/68 was commenced in May. In accordance with the Circular, the age-groups dealt with were:—

Year of Birth:	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961-4	Others under 15	Total
No. Vaccinated:	4	209	163	129	571	323	1399

(7) HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The following table shows the number of boys and girls in each category, and the type of school at which each was in attendance in December, 1968.

Pupils suffering from more than one handicap have been classified under the major handicap.

Category	Handicap	At Special School						At Ordinary School		At Home		Total	
		Residential		Day		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls								
A	Blind Pupils	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	Partially Sighted Pupils	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
C	Deaf Pupils	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
D	Partially Hearing Pupils	2	2	2	1	—	—	53a	42a	—	—	57	45
E	Educationally Sub-normal Pupils	2	—	76	59	—	—	3b	2b	2	4	83	65
F	Pupils suffering from Severe Epilepsy	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	6
G	Maladjusted Pupils	2	—	1	2	—	—	3c	1	1e	1e	7	4
H	Physically Handicapped Pupils	1	—	12g	8	—	—	2f	—	1e	—	16	8
I	Pupils suffering from Defective Speech	—	—	—	1	—	—	83	26	—	—	83	27
J	Delicate Pupils	1	—	16g	9	—	—	2b	1d	—	1e	19	11
	Total ..	11	6	107	81			147	75	4	6	269	168

- (a) Insufficiently deaf to require education at a Special School. Includes 11 boys and 3 girls attending Special Class for Partially Hearing Pupils.
- (b) On waiting list for admission to Special School of appropriate type.
- (c) Includes 2 boys at Hostel for Maladjusted Children, and 1 boy on waiting list for admission to Special School of appropriate type.
- (d) At Hostel for Diabetic Children.
- (e) Being taught by the Visiting Teacher.
- (f) Includes 1 boy on waiting list for admission to Special School of appropriate type.
- (g) Includes 1 boy on register of special day school, but temporarily being taught by the Visiting Teacher at the end of the year.

(a) RESIDENTIAL SPECIAL SCHOOLS

The following table shows the Residential Special Schools, Hostels, and Hospital Special Schools at which Norwich children were in attendance in December, 1968:—

Handicap	No. of Norwich Pupils in attendance at end of year		Name of Special School or Hostel
	Boys	Girls	
Blind	—	—	—
Partially Sighted	2	—	E. Anglian School, Gorleston.
Deaf	—	1	E. Anglian School, Gorleston.
	1	—	Royal School for the Deaf, Derby.
	—	1	Nuttfield School for the Deaf, Redhill, Surrey.
Partially Hearing	1	—	Tewin Water School, Welwyn, Herts.
	—	1	Ingfield Manor School, Billingshurst, Sussex.
	—	1	Mary Hare Grammar School for the Deaf, Newbury.
	1	—	Larchmoor School.
Educationally Sub-normal ..	1	—	Besford Court School, Worcester.
	1	—	Ashley Downs School, Lowestoft, Suffolk.
Epileptic	—	2	Lingfield School, Surrey.
Maladjusted ..	1	—	Stockwell Hall, Billericay, Essex.
	1	—	Rectory School, Cheveley, Newmarket.
	1	—	Heanton School, Barnstaple, Devon.
	1	—	Colne Cottage Hostel, Norfolk.
Physically Handicapped ..	1	—	Thomas de la Rue School.
Defective Speech	—	—	—
Delicate	1	—	Eden Hall, Bacton, Norfolk.
	—	1	Curruthers Corfield House.

(b) DAY SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Educationally Sub-normal Pupils

These are accommodated at the Parkside Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils.

42 new cases were mentally examined during the year and 3 re-examinations were made. The following tables show the sources from which the new cases were referred, and the recommendations which were made:—

New cases examined mentally	42
Source: Head Teachers	34
School Health Service	4
Hospital Consultant Staff	3
General Practitioner	1
Re-examinations	3

	Boys	Girls
Recommendations, following examination:		
Special Day School (E.S.N.)	15	14
Re-examination later (ordinary school mean-time)	—	2
Re-examination later (unfit for school mean-time)	1	1
Unsuitable for Education at School (For Junior Training Centre)	1	6
Re-examination later (under school age)	2	2
Trial in Partially Hearing Unit	1	—

In addition 14 boys and 9 girls already attending Special (E.S.N.) Schools were brought forward for special examinations, and the following recommendations were made:—

	Boys	Girls
Community Care	7	8
Fit for Employment	3	1
Unsuitable for Education at School	4	—

Physically Handicapped and Delicate Pupils

Pupils who require special educational treatment because they are physically handicapped or delicate are admitted to the Day Special School at Colman Road, known as The Clare School.

	Boys	Girls
Number on Register at beginning of year	32	22
Number admitted during the year	5	4
Number transferred from Norfolk County Education Authority	1	—
Number left during the year	7	4
	Boys	Girls
Fit for ordinary school ..	2	—
Left the City	1	1
Left School for Employment	4	3
Number on Register at end of year	31	22

Also 2 boys and 4 girls by an arrangement with Norfolk County Education Authority.

Disease or Disability for which admitted	Boys	Girls
1. Respiratory.		
Asthma	5	5
Fibrosis of Lung	1	—
2. Orthopædic.		
Congenital Dislocation of Hip-Joint ..	—	1
Arthrogryphosis	—	1
Other	3	—
3. Nervous System.		
Cerebral Palsy	3	1
Spina Bifida	—	2
Epilepsy	—	1
Muscular Dystrophy	3	—
Hydrocephalus	1	—
4. Other.		
Unsatisfactory General Condition ..	2	4
Congenital Defects	2	—
Behaviour Problems	3	2
Speech Defect	1	1
Partially Hearing	1	1
Haemophilia	2	—
Heart Disease (Congenital)	1	3
Physical Immaturity	1	—
Ectopic Bladder	1	—
Delicate (resulting from Galactosaemia)	1	—
	31	22

(c) HOME TUITION

Handicapped pupils who, in consequence of their disability, have to be taught in their own homes by the Visiting Teachers are examined periodically during the year by a Medical Officer.

In November, 1955, the Education Committee agreed to develop this work in various ways, including the payment of regular visits to the Jenny Lind Hospital for Children, and the Burns Ward of the West Norwich Hospital, by the Teachers.

Children absent or likely to be absent from ordinary school, and at home for a month or more with injuries or non-infectious illness are also considered with a view to home tuition.

At the end of the year 4 boys and 2 girls were being taught in their homes by these Teachers. They were suffering from the following defects:—

Boys: Gross Maladjustment; Haemophilia; Medullablastoma (post operative); Encephalitis following Acute Rheumatism.

Girls: Asthma; Gross Maladjustment.

In addition 13 boys and 8 girls were taught in their homes for short periods during the year. They suffered from the following defects:—

Boys: Osteochondritis Femoral Head of Left Hip-joint; Osteomyelitis Right Femur; Osteomyelitis Left Tibia and Fibula; Peroneal Muscular Dystrophy; Fractured Left Femur (2 boys); Fractured Right Tibia; Congenital Heart Disease; Asthma (2 boys); Nephritis; Epilepsy and Behaviour Disorder; Gross Maladjustment.

Girls: Congenital Dislocation Left Hip-joint (2 girls); Osteomyelitis; Spina Bifida; Congenital Heart Disease; Asthma (2 girls); Gross Maladjustment.

(8) DEATHS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

There were two recorded deaths of children of school age compared with seven in the previous year. The causes of death were:—

Boy:

Aged 10 years Cerebral bruising due to fracture of skull
(Road accident).

Girl:

Aged 6 years Multiple Injuries (Road accident).

(9) PROVISION OF MEALS

Mid-day meals are provided by the Local Education Authority to all school children whose parents request these. From time to time the School Medical Officers also put forward cases where they think meals would particularly benefit.

During the year the supply of school milk, free of charge to pupils in grant-aided Secondary Schools, was discontinued, but the quantity of milk per pupil in Primary Schools is maintained as far as possible at one-third of a pint per day. At the Clare Special School for Physically Handicapped Children two-thirds of a pint daily is supplied free.

The percentage of children in school having school meals is 60·5 and 51·4 % of the total school population (or 85·87 % of eligible children) take milk, but these figures mean very little because there is a wide spread between the ages and the two sexes. Unfortunately figures by age and sex are not readily available.

The Welfare Foods Scheme inaugurated on 1st August, 1947, by the Ministry of Food, provides that one pint of milk daily at reduced price should be available from registered suppliers all the year round for children between the ages of 5 and 16 who are unable by reason of disability of mind or body to attend school.

A number of invalid children under the Visiting Teacher have availed themselves of this scheme during the year.

(10) DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLEMENTARY FOODS

During the year school children who on grounds of health were considered to be in need of medical foods, were supplied with such through the Infant Welfare Centres.

(11) HOME VISITING

The follow-up arrangements by the Health Visitors, etc., have not been altered during the year. 607 home visits were paid by the Health Visitors in respect of children who had been advised to have medical treatment.

375 children were involved in 157 families referred during the year to the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Of these 115 children involved in 44 families were referred by the Local Authority.

(12) FOOD HYGIENE

Every care is taken by the School Meals Staff of the Education Department to bring to the notice of their Kitchen Staff the importance of maintaining a very high standard of hygiene. They are also encouraged to report any significant illness.

During the year 192 entrants to the School Meals Staff were medically screened.

As a precautionary measure, food samples are kept for 48 hours after each meal.

(13) EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS, ETC.

At the request of the Chief Education Officer 116 students, prior to commencing at teacher training college, were medically examined during the year, and 193 newly appointed teachers had a recent chest X-ray report, and where necessary, a full medical examination.

(14) EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

Byelaws governing the employment of school children provide that within 14 days from the date when employment begins, a certificate from the Principal School Medical Officer has to be produced to, and endorsed by the employer, certifying that such employment will not be prejudicial to the health or physical development of the child, and will not render him unfit to obtain proper benefit from his education.

During the year 511 examinations were carried out under these byelaws.

VIII.—APPENDIX

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1968 OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES OF THE NORFOLK AND NORWICH HOSPITAL

New cases attending the department numbered 866 compared with 730 in 1967. Syphilis or gonorrhoea accounted for 142 compared with 170 in 1967 and 156 in 1966. The Ministry of Health returns for England and Wales show a slight rise in early infectious syphilis and a marked increase in gonorrhoea.

Syphilis

Two cases of early infectious syphilis were treated. A male resident in Great Yarmouth acquired his infection there, and a female resident in Suffolk was infected outside this area.

Eight cases of late or latent syphilis were treated, one resident in Norwich, seven in Norfolk.

Gonorrhoea

New cases decreased from 162 to 132. Male cases accounted for 71 (83) and female 61 (79). One female infant with gonococcal ophthalmia is included.

TABLE 1—New cases of Gonorrhoea

Age	1968		1967	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 16 ..	1	8	—	2
16—17	4	15	4	13
18—19	13	10	18	14
20—24	22	15	28	25
25 and over ..	31	12	33	25
Total.. ..	71	60	83	79

The 15-19 age group in males was 25% (26·5%) but the proportion in same age group in females increased to 55% (37%) of the total.

Three male and three female patients failed to respond to standard treatment and required re-treatment.

Two male and two female patients were re-infected.

TABLE 2—Residence of New Cases of Gonorrhoea

Age	Norwich		Norfolk		Great Yarmouth and Suffolk	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 16 ..	—	3	1	5	—	—
16—17 ..	2	7	2	8	—	—
18—19 ..	6	3	7	7	—	—
20—24 ..	18	10	4	3	—	2
25 and over ..	11	5	18	7	2	—
Total. . .	37	28	32	30	2	2

In contrast to the fall in total cases, those resident in Norfolk actually increased from 57 to 62.

Of the male patients, 68% contracted their infection in the area served by the department. This indicates that the speedy tracing of contacts remains a serious problem. Ignorance, fear and the public's attitude towards sexually transmitted diseases do not help.

Non-Gonococcal Urethritis

New cases number 133 (111). This included 4 cases of Reiter's syndrome.

Other Genital Conditions Requiring Treatment

New cases increased from 217 to 277. This included 82 cases of infestation with pediculosis pubis, 40 male and 42 female. Trichomonad infection was present in 79 cases.

Conditions Requiring No Treatment

Screening tests were negative in 314 patients (231); of these 183 were male and 131 female.

The fact that the numbers of patients in the lower age groups have increased does not necessarily indicate any increase in promiscuity in the year under review, but reflects the response to health education and propaganda through discussion groups, television, radio and magazines etc. The majority of screening tests are performed on social rather than medical grounds. Appointments for examination can be arranged on request. Of the 29 patients referred from Bramerton Remand Home on social grounds, 4 were treated for gonorrhoea and 8 others required treatment for a sexually transmitted condition.

